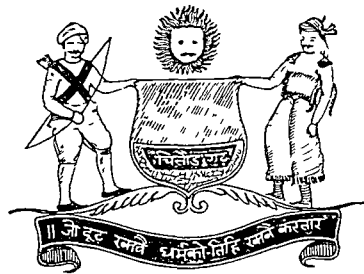


Mewar

UNDER

Maharana Bhupal Singhji,

G. C. S. I.



SIR SUKHDEO,
Thakur Jasnagar.

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HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJDHIRAJ MAHARANA SHRI
SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

FOREWORD.

Under my instructions my trusted councillor, Sir Sukhdeo, has drawn up this note. Besides embodying general and interesting information about Mewar, it briefly sums up various administrative problems I have had to face and the way in which they were solved. I must say that in their solution, Sir Sukhdeo was my right-hand man. He richly deserves my thanks for his services.

With a view to guard the interests of the State in future, there are here and there remarks suggestive of the line of action that should be taken in dealing with different questions of importance as they arise.

M. R. BHUPAL SINGH.

31-8-'35.

INTRODUCTION.

Mewar is the premier State in Rajputana. As to its antiquity Lord Curzon has rightly said that the origin of Mewar dates back from immemorial ages.

The Rulers of Mewar are known as "Hindua Sunya". They are held in high esteem both by the Rajput Princes and the people in general and by the Hindus in particular. They never acknowledged the supremacy of the Mughals and have all along honourably maintained their independence. Eminent people have spoken highly of the Maharanas. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1890 was pleased to remark that Udaipur is the recognised leader of Rajput States, who have since 1818 been the fast friend and ally of the British. J. T. Wheeler in his "History of the Imperial Assemblage" at Delhi, 1877, writes, "The loyalty of the family (Udaipur) towards the British Government was displayed in 1857, when shelter and protection were given to a number of European Refugees." In 1911 when His Majesty King George, the Emperor of India came to Delhi to hold the Coronation Darbar, he was pleased to assign a place of unique honour to Maharana Fateh Singh as the only "Prince in Waiting" and exempted him from attendance in the Darbar.

With what respect the Maharanas are looked upon and the great esteem in which they are held may best be gathered from the following incident :—

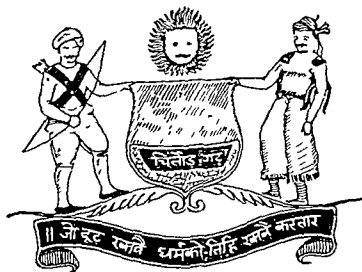
In 1875 when the Maharana proceeded to Bombay on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Edward's arrival in India, the conversation between the famous Dewan of the premier Muslim State, *viz.* Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad and the most distinguished Political Officer of the time, *viz.* Sir Alfred Lyall, is worth mentioning. Sir Alfred said, "It must interest you to see the future king of England". "More than I can say" replied Sir Salar Jung, and "there is one other here to-night whom I long wished to see, to an Indian, the greatest of Indians, the Maharana of Udaipur".

The Rulers of Mewar have ever since been staunch advocates of freedom, and defenders of their faith, freedom and religion. Their motto is :—

“जो दृढ़ रखै धर्म को, तिहि रखै करतार”

“Heaven helps those who are staunch in their religion”.

The State crest is



In their heroic struggle with the Mughals, the Rajputs and the Bhils ungrudgingly shed their blood under Maharana's banner, and hence, they find their place in the State crest.

Originally Mewar, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore were held on the same footing and each one of them had his salute of 19 guns. In 1877, when Her Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, the salute list was revised. The dynastic salute of Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore was raised to 21 guns but unfortunately similar rise in the case of Mewar was made personal. It was a pity and wonder too that the then Minister of Mewar paid no heed to this differentiation. However, now that Kashmir in Punjab and Gwalior in Central India have been raised to the status of 21 guns salute, it is fervently hoped that in Rajputana its premier State will get a similar increase.

Mewar, termed "Medpat" in Sanskrit, lies to the south in Eastern Rajputana. It covers an area of 12,691 sq. miles. The country is divided into two tracts. In the south and east it is mountainous while in the north and west it is a plateau. It is traversed by the range of Aravali Hills reaching a height of 3,500 ft. above sea level near Kumalgarh. There is many a peak crowned with temples such as that of 'Sand Mata', 'Parashramji' and others. On two of them stand the famous forts of Chitorgarh and Kumalgarh. Rivers and rivulets there are many but the following deserve mention :—

- (i) Banas with its tributaries, Kothari, Chandrabhaga, Khari and Berach.
- (ii) Sabarmati and its tributaries.
- (iii) Chambal and its tributaries.
- (iv) Som and its tributaries.

The physical nature of the country affords a good number of suitable sites for the construction of embankments for the storage of water. Among its big artificial lakes are Jaisamudra, Rajsamudra, Udai Sagar, Pichola, Pateh Sagar, Bari-ka-Talab, the newly built two tanks at Madar and the Bhopal Samudra which is under construction at Karera.

There are means of communications but they need further development and improvement. Roads are kept in order. There are metalled roads in some places, but the chief means of transport is the U. C. Railway, which joins the Rajputana Malwa Railway system at Chitor and is being extended to meet Jodhpur Railway below the Ghats. It will supply a through passage to the rising port of Karachi. It is hoped, when this link is completed, through traffic will bring in a handsome revenue.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 17 Zilas and 32 Niabats. Here the State Officers carry on judicial and revenue work.

For maintenance of peace and order there are regular Military Forces both Cavalry and Infantry and also a full quota of Police.

To look after revenues there are departments of Land Revenue, Customs, Excise and Forest.

Alienated land in Mewar is held under three chief tenures : (i) Jagir, (ii) Muafi and (iii) Bhom.

Jagirs are held by people of different creeds and castes. A brief summary is given below :

Serial No.	Particulars.	No. of Thikanas.	Caste.		Present Income.
			Rajput.	Muslim.	
					Rs. a. p.
1	Umraos	24	23	1	7,58,562 8 6
2	Battis	26	26	...	2,31,913 8 0
3	Gole	333	333	...	5,20,129 8 0
	Total	383	382	1	15,10,635 8 6

MUTSADDIS AND PASWANS.

Serial No.	Particulars	No.	No. of villages.	Income.
				Rs. a. p.
1	Mahajan	31	44	50,407 0 0
2	Kayasth	20	25½	25,110 0 0
3	Dhabai and Dhankriya	17	22½	12,441 7 0
	Total	68	92	87,958 7 0

Muafi and Bhom are in every district but their exact acreage has not yet been ascertained. The present enquiry gives a rough idea only. In all the Zilas there are 461 villages and 2,36,255 bighas land held in Muafi. It does not include Muafi and Bhom endowed by the Darbar in Jagir villages.

A complete geological survey of the State was sanctioned and every help was rendered to the Staff in finishing their work.

A review of the census of Mewar would show that there has been a steady rise in the growth of population since 1911. In the census of 1911 the population was 12,81,284 but in 1921 it rose to 13,65,964. In the last census of 1931 it went up to 15,66,910.

In the beginning of the 19th century the country was harassed by the Maharattas. There was no peace within. The State and the Jagirdars were at logger-heads. Sympathetic Political Officers like Captains Tod and Cobbe tried to settle the disputes amicably. Six Kaulnamas were negotiated one after the other. But one party or the other failed to abide by them. In the end the Government of India was left no other course open but to declare them all null and void. There were serious differences regarding the exercise of Judicial powers by the Thikanas. It hampered the healthy growth of administration. Maharana Shree Bhopal Singhji took up the matter in right earnest and every burning question was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Darbar has not been unmindful of the general trend of external politics. They have taken keen interest in all discussions and proceedings connected with the future constitution of India.

Friendly relations with other States have been developed and revived.

The Government of India has restored to the Darbar the control of the Bhumat tract after a period of 92 years.

Appreciable improvements have been made in different branches of administration.

HISTORY OF MEWAR.

Rajputs of the Sishodia clan are the descendants of Lav, the eldest son of Rama. They first reigned in Ayodhya and from there they appear to have migrated towards Mewar. Their reliable history commences from Guhil, A. D. 566. A few generations after him reigned Bapa Rawal, A. D. 734 to 753. He extended his domains considerably. From Bapa Rawal descended Shalivahan, A. D. 973. His descendants are now the Rulers of Bhavnagar, Palithana, Vala and Lathi (Kathiawar), Rajpipla (Gujrat). Then came Karan Singh who had three sons—Khshem Singh, Mahap and Rahap. Khshem Singh after his father adopted the title of Rawal, and Mahap and Rahap got in Jagir, Sishodia. Rahap after having attained victory over the Parihar Ruler of Mandovar (Jodhpur) adopted the title of Rana and his descendants are known as Sishodia. Amongst the descendants of Rahap are the Rulers of Dharampur (Bombay).

Karan Singh's eldest son Khshem Singh had two sons—Sanwat Singh and Kumar Singh. Sanwat Singh first became the Ruler of Mewar. He wounded Ajaipal of Gujrat and the latter in revenge conquered Mewar. Sanwat Singh had to move on and find a separate kingdom in Bagar. His descendants are the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur. Kumar Singh re-conquered Mewar and he was succeeded in about A. D. 1270 by Samar Singh; the descendants of one of his sons are at present reigning in Nepal. After Samar Singh came Ratan Singh, in A. D. 1303. In his reign Allauddin Khilji besieged Chitor and captured it in A. D. 1303. In this battle Ratan Singh was killed and his wife Padmni performed the famous 'Johar' (self-cremation) with other ladies. In this very battle Lakshman Singh, Rana of Shisoda, with his seven sons was killed. His youngest son Ajai Singh only survived after being wounded. After Ajai Singh his eldest brother Ari Singh's son Hamir became the Ruler of Shisoda. Ajai Singh's son Sujana Singh retired to the south and among his descendants was the famous Shivaji whose descendants are at present the Rulers of Kolahpur and Mudhol.

Having conquered Chitor, Allauddin granted it in Jagir to his son Khijar Khan. After him the country came into the possession of Maldeo Sonagra of Jalor. Maharana Hamir defeated Jassa the successor of Maldeo and reoccupied Chitor. After Hamir came Khshetra Singh, A. D. 1366, and Laksh Singh, A. D. 1382.

Maharana Laksh Singh's eldest son Chunda, in compliance of his vow, handed over the Gadi to his younger brother Mokai, whose mother was the sister of Rathor Rao Ranmal of Mandovar (Jodhpur). Descendants of Chunda are known as Chundawats. They now hold the Jagirs of Salumbar, Bhainsrorgarh, Deogarh, Begun, Korabar and Amet. The descendants of one of the sons of Laksh Singh, named Aja are called Sarangdevot. They hold the Jagir of Kanor.

Rana Mokai had seven sons. The eldest, Kumbha, became the Ruler of Mewar, A. D. 1433. He constructed many forts in different parts, the chief of which are at Kumbhalgarh and Achalgarh (in Abu). He, having

gained victory over the Muslim Sultan of Malwa, erected the famous Tower of Victory in the fort at Chitor in A. D. 1440. His younger brother Kshem Singh's descendants are now Rulers of Partabgarh. After Kumbha reigned Uday Singh, A. D. 1468, Raimal, A. D. 1473, and Sangram Singh or Sanga, A. D. 1509.

Maharana Sangram Singh was a gallant warrior who defeated the Muslim Rulers of Delhi, Malwa and Gujrat in different battles and in A. D. 1527 fought a famous battle at Kanwah with the Mughal Emperor, Babar in which he was seriously wounded, and died the very same year. After Sangram Singh reigned Ratan Singh 1527, Vikrama Ditya 1531, and Uday Singh II 1537. Before Uday Singh one illegitimate son, Banbir, seized the opportunity of ruling over Mewar for 4 years. It is a solitary instance unique in the history of Mewar. During Uday Singh's reign many attacks were made on Chitor and when Akbar attacked Chitor in 1567 a large number of ladies cremated themselves. Maharana Uday Singh had many sons of whom the eldest Pratap Singh became the Rana in A. D. 1572. After one of his sons Sakta the clan is called Saktawat. Their leading Thikanas are Bhindar and Bansri.

Rana Pratap Singh was a true patriot, staunch advocate of freedom, sterdy defender of the honour of his race, religious-minded and a gallant warrior. He fought with the Moghal Emperor Akbar and recovered his possessions over the whole of Mewar except Chitor. Even in perilous moments he unflinchingly stuck to the tenets of his religion and this brought him undying fame.

Hearing the rumour that Maharana Pratap was contemplating submission to the Emperor, Rai Prithvi Raj of Bikaner was upset and he sent the following verses :—

पातल जो पतसाह बोले मुख हूँता वयण ।
मिहर पछम दिस मांह ऊँगे कासप राववत ॥
पटकूं मूछां पाण के पटकूं निज तन करद ।
दीजै लिखें दीवान इण दो महली बात इक ॥

“Pratap calling Akbar as his Emperor, is as unbelievable as the rising of the sun in the west. O Dewanji, please write to me whether I should continue to string my moustaches or commit suicide.”

The reply sent by Pratap was :—

तुरक कहासी मुख पतौ, इण तनसूं इकलिंग ।
ऊगे जांहो ऊगसी, प्राची बीच पतंग ॥
खुसी हूँत पीथल कमध, पटको मूछां पाण ।
पछदन है जेते पतौ, कलमा सिर केवाण ॥

“By the grace of God Ekling, Pratap would always call the Emperor a Turk, and sun would rise as usual in the east. With pleasure, Oh Rathor Prithi Raj! continue your proud bearing. As long as Pratap lives his sword would dangle on the Moghal head”.

The famous Rajput bard Durse at the Delhi court composed the following elegy on Pratap's death and recited it to the Emperor :—

अस लेगो अनदान पाव लेगो अणनामी ।
गौ आडा गवडाय, जिको वहलो धुर वामी ॥

नव रोजै नह गयो, न गौ आतसां नवह्यो ।
 न गौ भरोखां हेठ, जेठ दुजियाण दहह्यो ॥
 गहलोत राण-जीती गयो, दसन मंद रसणा डसी ।
 नीसास मूक भरिया नथन, नो मृत शाह प्रतापसी ॥

"Oh Pratap, you kept your horses unbridled, your head unbowed, your fame untarnished. You were strong enough to carry on your campaign against heavy odds. You never participated in Nauroze festival, nor did you mount guard on the Imperial presence down the Jharoka Darshan (the salutation balcony). You attained a very high place in the world. On hearing of your death, Oh Pratap, Akbar's eyes dimmed and his tongue stuck in his throat for you have really after all carried the day."

Maharana Pratap's eldest son Amar Singh succeeded him in A. D. 1597. After one of his sons Pura the clan is termed Purawat. He fought many battles with the Moghal forces in which he showed exceptional valour. In the end he saw that too many battles caused ruin of the country and brought distress to the people. He thought it was high time to seek advice from his friend Khan Khana Ibrahim, the then Premier at the Moghal Court. The message was conveyed in the following couplet :—

कमधज हाडा क्रमा, गोखा जोख करन्त ।
 कहजे खान खाननै, वनचर हुआ फिरन्त ॥
 चहुवाणा दिल्ली गइ, राठौड़ा कनवज्ज ।
 राण पयम्पे खाननै, वो दिन दिसे अज्ज ॥

"While Rathors, Haras and Kachhwas are making themselves merry in the balconies of their palaces I am roaming as a denizen of forest. The Chohans lost Delhi and so did the Rathor, Kanauij. Tell Khan Khana whether the same fate appears to be waiting for me today".

To this Khan Khana replied :—

वर रहसी रहसी धरम, खपजासी खुरसाण ।
 अमर विशम्भर आपरे, राख नहचो राण ॥

"The land and religion will remain for ever and the Moghal Empire will have its fall. Rana Amar Singh, please have patience and faith in God".

At last an amicable settlement was arrived at. It was agreed that the Ruler of Mewar would never attend the Moghal Court but would send his eldest son who would be allotted a seat with the sons of the Emperor and would not be required to stand like the other Rajput Princes, and that the repair of the fortress of Chitor would not be undertaken.

Amar Singh was succeeded by Karan Singh in A. D. 1620. Prince Khurram having quarrelled with his father Emperor Jehangir went towards Muttra with his army where in the battle of Billochpur, he was defeated by the Imperial force. From there he fled to Udaipur to find shelter and was given an asylum. His place of residence was the famous islet of Jagmandir in the Pichola lake of Udaipur. Karan Singh's younger brother was Suraj Mal whose descendants are the present Rulers of Shahpura. After Karan Singh, Jagat Singh 1st ascended the throne in A. D. 1628 and

was succeeded by Raj Singh in A. D. 1653. Aurangzeb wanted to destroy the idols of Shri Nathji. Maharana Raj Singh extended his protection to them. At a great sacrifice he brought them into Mewar and located one at Nathdwara and the other at Kankroli. He also constructed the big tank of Raj Samudra. On its bank there are 25 stone inscriptions giving the history of Mewar. The letter written by the Maharana to Emperor Aurangzeb in connection with the imposition of Jazia tax deserves mention :—

“After eulogizing the benign reigns of his three predecessors, Shahjahan, Jahangir and Akbar, their wise policy of administration, paternal sympathy, profound tolerance and even-handed justice, he had drawn the attention of Emperor Aurangzeb to the misery which he has brought on the country and his people and through his blind obstinacy and extreme bigotry, he has set at work the disintegrating forces which will soon cause the downfall of the Empire. The Rana deplored that all his advisers, able though they were, have failed to show him the right path and the last straw to break the camel’s neck would be the levy of the abominable Jazia tax on poor people already over-taxed”.

Amongst the many sons of Maharana Raj Singh were Bhim Singh and Jai Singh. Jai Singh though younger, became the Maharana in A. D. 1680 and Bhim Singh’s descendants are the Chiefs of Banera. Jai Singh constructed the largest artificial lake of India, named Jai Samudra, which may now be selected as a chief landing place for seaplanes in India. Maharana Jai Singh had four sons. The eldest son Amar Singh succeeded him as the Rana in A. D. 1698. The descendants of his second son Umaid Singh hold Karoi in Jagir and the descendants of the third son hold Bavlas in Jagir.

After Amar Singh Sangram Singh II became the Rana. He had four sons. Jagat Singh the eldest became Rana in A. D. 1734. Second son was Nathji whose descendants got Bagor in Jagir and in this very line are the Jagirdars of Netawal and Piladhar. Third son was Bagh Singh whose descendants hold Karjali and fourth son was Arjun Singh whose descendants hold Sheorati. After Jagat Singh, Pratap Singh II A. D. 1751, Raj Singh II A. D. 1754, Ari Singh II A. D. 1761, Hamir Singh II A. D. 1773 and Bhim Singh A. D. 1778, ascended the throne in order.

During the reign of Bhim Singh there were frequent raids of Maharattas and the Darbar was so much harassed that they sought protection of the East India Company and entered in treaty relationship with them in 1818. Under it,

- (1) Friendly relations of mutual help were to continue between the two parties from generation to generation and the friends and foes of one were to be regarded as such by the other.
- (2) The State of Udaipur would be protected.
- (3) The Maharana of Udaipur while retaining his full internal autonomy agreed to act in subordinate co-operation.
- (4) The Company promised to try their level best to recover to Darbar such districts as were lost and usurped by others.

- (5) Whenever necessary the State of Udaipur will be required to supply forces according to its resources.
- (6) The Maharana would be absolute Ruler of Mewar, and the Government will not interfere in internal affairs.

There were constant disputes between the Maharana and his Sardars. Colonel Tod was the first Political Officer who tried to see them amicably settled. In May, 1818, a Kaulnama was drawn up between the Jagirdars and the State and signed by 33 Umraos and Jagirdars. There were ten clauses in it. It remained inoperative. In April, 1827, a second Kaulnama was drafted during Colonel Cobbe's time with ten clauses. It was signed in 1839.

Jawan Singh succeeded Bhim Singh in A. D. 1823, but he had no issue. As there was no male issue in the direct line of eldest son of Sangram Singh, Sardar Singh was adopted in A. D. 1838 as he was a descendant of Nathji, the second son of Sangram Singh holding Bagor. During his reign, in the time of Major Robinson, a third Kaulnama of 15 clauses was drawn up in February, 1840, and was signed by eight Sardars.

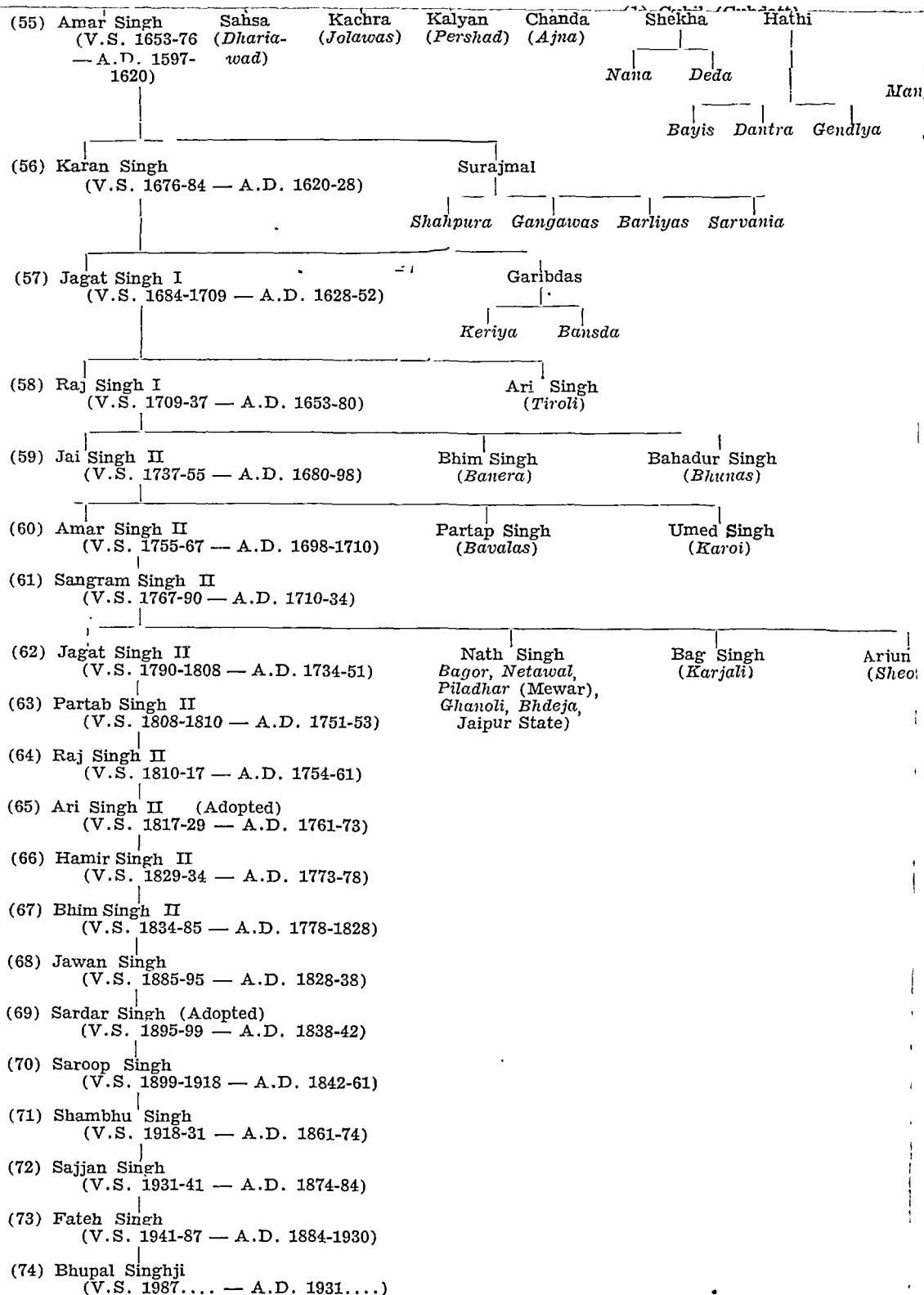
Sardar Singh also had no issue and his younger brother Sarup Singh from Bagor succeeded him in A. D. 1842. He fixed the Rekh and the income of the Jagirdars on which service and Chhatoond were to be levied. He struck a rupee after his name called "Sarup Sahi" and re-organised many a department. During his reign another Kaulnama with 20 clauses was drawn up on 18th February, 1845, and was signed by five Sardars. In the end in A. D. 1854, during the time of Sir Henry Lawrence, one more Kaulnama with 30 clauses was drawn up. Most of the Sardars, Umraos and other Jagirdars signed it but none of them observed its provisions. Under these circumstances the Government was obliged to declare them all null and void. In drawing up the Kaulnamas the Political Officers took the initiative. Some of its clauses were distasteful to the Ruling Prince. With a view to protect themselves from the vindictive action of the Prince, it was but natural for the signatory Sardars to obtain a written assurance for protection from the Political Officers. These assurances were meant for the time being but were not of a permanent nature. When the Kaulnamas themselves had been declared null and void and the Prince whose vindictive action was apprehended, passed away, all promises held out in their connection necessarily became in-operative.

Sarup Singh was succeeded by Shambhu Singh from Bagor but he had also no issue and was succeeded by Sajjan Singh of Bagor in A. D. 1874. During his reign the Sajjangarh Palace was constructed and Sajjan Niwas garden laid out. In 1878 the Salt Compensation Agreement was entered into with the British Government in which it was laid down under clause 8 that when it is proved to the satisfaction of the British Government that the consumption of salt in Mewar exceeds 1,25,000 maunds the agreement will be revised. Maharana Sajjan Singh had also no issue and Fateh Singh was elected to the Gadi on account of his ability and character. He worked hard for his people and was very religious and just. The new

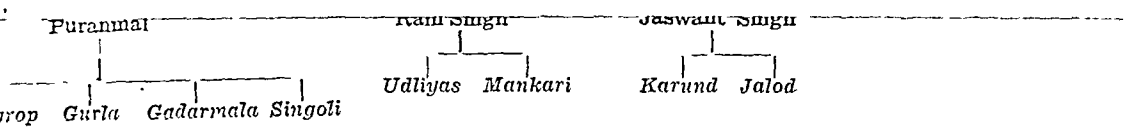
Railway line from Chitor to Udaipur was opened, many new tanks and palaces constructed, hospitals and schools opened and improvements made in certain departments during his reign.

After his demise, his only son, Maharana Shri Bhupal Singhji ascended the Gadi in 1930. He was born on 22nd February, 1884 and on 3rd June, 1909 got the title of K. C. I. E. and in the year of his accession the insignia of G. C. S. I. In this note a brief account is given of the improvements effected by him.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE R



CLERS OF MEWAR.



CENSUS.

Census figures disclose the progress of the country. Since 1911 population has been steadily on the increase. Below are the figures for houses, population as also for religion.

Statement No. I.

Serial Number.	Year			Populated houses.	Population			Remarks.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	
1.	1911	...	...	...	664287	616997	1281284	
2.	1921	...	...	323173	704866	661098	1365964	
3.	1931	...	...	334790	807184	759726	1566910	

Statement No. II.

Population of Mewar (religion wise), 1931.

Religion.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Remarks
Hindus	...	...	...	696380	655649	1352029	863	
Musalmands	...	...	...	28346	25457	53833	34	
Jains	...	...	...	34086	31915	66001	42	
Followers of natural things	...	...	...	48061	46483	94544	60	
Others	...	...	...	311	192	503	1	
Total				807184	759726	1566910	1000	

Statement No. III.

Census chart of Udaipur City (religion wise), 1931.

Religion.				Male	Female.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Remarks.
Hindus.	...	...	...	14614	12359	26973	613	
Musalmands	...	...	...	5772	5216	10988	250	
Jains	...	...	...	2706	2370	5076	116	
Followers of natural things	...	...	...	625	271	816	18	
Others	...	...	...	58	44	102	3	
Total				23775	20260	44035	1000	

Statement No. IV.
(District wise), 1931.

District.	Populated houses.	Population.			Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Udaipur	7809	23775	20260	44035	
Andruni Girwa	6762	14572	13615	28187	
Asind	2810	6151	5934	12085	
Bhilwara	21152	49202	16733	95935	
Chhoti Sadri	10318	25011	23614	48625	
Chitor with Bhadesar	22666	54361	50884	105245	
Girwa with Dhariawad	25462	62563	59291	121854	
Hurda	11622	26932	24988	51920	
Jahazpur	7089	31851	28996	60847	
Kapasin	9922	23723	22000	45723	
Khamnore	6741	14772	13950	28722	
Kherwara	15133	38219	35779	73998	
Kumalgarh	14520	34023	31134	65157	
Magra (Sarara)	20943	48712	48522	97234	
Mandalgarh	13359	32728	30743	63471	
Rajnagar	8948	21394	19654	41048	
Rashmi	9605	21324	20461	41785	
Sabaran	20219	46423	43933	90356	
Grand Total	235080	575733	540491	1116227	

Statement No V.
(Thikana wise), 1931.

Thikana.	Populated houses.	Population.			Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Sadri	4250	9421	9082	18503	
Bedia	4210	10427	9776	20203	
Kotharia	2721	6188	5700	11888	
Salumbar	9728	20114	20060	40174	
Bijohan	3100	7442	7124	14566	
Deogarh	7488	19967	18122	38089	
Begun	4720	10783	10261	21044	
Delwara	5719	13347	12638	25985	
Amet	2994	6720	6133	12903	
Meja	965	2317	2193	4510	
Gogunda	2415	5341	5316	10657	
Kanor	3738	8508	8244	16752	
Bbindar	4302	10189	10103	20292	
Badnore	5167	12534	11541	24075	
Bansi	1760	4233	4094	8327	
Bhainsrorgarh	3266	7438	6984	14422	
Kurabar	4354	9628	9197	18825	
Parsoli	1460	3291	3063	6354	
Sardargarh	1208	3137	2633	5770	
Banera	6119	14214	13854	28068	
Shahpura	4432	10095	9451	19546	
Karjali	875	1975	1932	3907	
Sheorati	1796	4161	3983	8144	
Deosthan	7220	15996	14781	30777	
Nathdwara	3892	9966	9016	18982	
Kankroli	1811	3986	3884	7870	
Grand Total	99710	231448	219235	450683	

Subsequently a meeting of the Chamber of Princes was held at Delhi on 27th March, 1933. It was attended by the Ministers of all the States and graced by the presence of some distinguished Princes. The Working Committee again wished to impose their own views on all the members of their order.

Under these circumstances the most important group of Rajputana States, *viz.* Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur had to differ. They combined and expressed their considered opinion on different points raised in the debate.

Here is the summary.

- (1) Maharaja of Patiala, supported by Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, was keen to have confederation first and then Federation, but our representative proposed Federation without confederation and this idea met with the approval of the majority.
- (2) The members of the Working Committee were in favour of one Chamber instead of two, but our representative suggested that in case of one Chamber, the States would not get sufficient number of seats to have their influence felt as their status demands. but if there were two Chambers we will have more seats and effective voice in the administration.
- (3) The Working Committee was of opinion that in case of two Chambers they should be given 50 per cent. seats in the Upper House and 33 per cent. in the Lower House. But our representative brought it to their notice that such a proposal would not stand and that we would be well advised to accept seats in the Lower House on population basis and 3rd in the Upper House to be distributed amongst the States on the consideration of their salutes and status. He further submitted that for allocation of seats an impartial tribunal should be appointed. This suggestion was approved by the British Indian representatives and the Round Table Conference considered it fair.
- (4) The Working Committee laid special stress on the question of Paramountcy. They wanted to have this question decided before the Federation is given effect to, but our representative disagreed and stated that the questions of Federation and Paramountcy are quite separate. Paramountcy shall ever remain by itself whether there is Federation or not. His opinion was upheld by the Round Table Conference.
- (5) Since then a fresh question is inviting attention as to whether there is any more necessity for the existence of the Chamber of Princes as it has served its purpose. For future occasions when the question of safeguarding the rights and privileges of the States do arise it was generally held that a

Committee of experienced Ministers will better be qualified to deal with them than the Chamber and consequently a Committee of experienced ministers should be appointed as an advisory body to the Princes.

Democratic Constitutions are generally fitted for richer people and hence the financial side of the Federal Constitution require special attention.

The following note dealing with the financial side of the question was submitted by our representative before the Round Table Conference on 8th December, 1932.

“LORD CHANCELLOR,—

1. I am obliged to ask your permission to say a few words on the subject under discussion lest it should be thought that the opinion expressed yesterday as representing the views of the Chamber of Princes was that of *all* the States in the Chamber. The three large Rajputana States of Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur, which I have the privilege of representing, have somewhat different ideas on certain points to those said to represent the Chamber's views.

2. The various points have already been argued in detail and I do not therefore propose to make an elaborate analysis of each point, but merely to state in a few words the conclusions come to after a very careful consideration of the facts which confront us—and in coming to these conclusions we have been guided by two definite and very important factors:—

- (1) The reality of the present financial and fiscal position of India, and
- (2) the limited financial resources of the States.

In regard to the second factor, while we are wholeheartedly prepared to continue what we consider to be our due share towards the Federal Scheme, financially and otherwise, it must be duly recognised that the ability of the States to do so is limited.

Income-tax.

3. The Secretary of State has explained in very clear terms the reasons for proposing that Income-tax should be regarded as a Central Source of Revenue. This proposal has our support. Indeed, in view of the limited liability that the States are in a position to undertake and in view of the imperative necessity for providing some fiscal elasticity to the parent or central Government, we do not think that it would be wise to consider any other proposal. Our view, therefore, is that Income-tax should be a central source of taxation and should be appropriated to:—

- (1) The funding of pre-federation debts,
- (2) pre-federation pension charges, and
- (3) subventions to deficit Provinces, including new Provinces to be created.

Any balances—if and when available—should be distributed to the Provinces on some system acceptable to British India. But in principle, Income-tax should always remain Central.

Emergencies.

4. In times of emergency the Federal Government should be allowed to appropriate a portion of the receipts of this tax as a contribution from the Provinces. We do not consider, as has been suggested by some Members of the Conference, the imposition of new Excise Duties, involving complicated and expensive administrative machinery in their collection, either a convenient or an expedient form of taxation in an emergency.

It is of course only fair that the States should similarly be liable for special contributions to the Federal Government in times of emergency—to be levied on some system acceptable to the States. The precise method of doing this requires to be worked out. We, however, consider that the expression “emergency” should be clearly defined, and we are inclined to limit this to a state of emergency arising from war or general internal disorder.

Taxation—Direct and Indirect.

5. We cannot agree to the levy of any direct taxation by the Federal Government on the subjects of States—either the suggested Corporation tax, the levy of fees for the registration of Companies or any other form of direct taxation. But we do agree to indirect taxation under the federal heads specified and already accepted and also to the right of the Federal Government to levy countervailing excises.

We would, however, qualify this general statement by saying that special exceptions mentioned in para. 193 of the Percy Report should be very carefully borne in mind and given proper consideration.

Residuary Powers of Taxation.

6. Residuary powers of taxation should rest in the units of Federation.

Future Loans.

7. Our answers to questions 8 and 9 under Head “C” regarding borrowing powers and security for future federal loans are in the affirmative. But we hold the view that States should be free to raise loans, if necessary, within their own boundaries from their own subjects.

Tributes or Contributions.

8. We attach considerable importance to the necessity of abolishing *entirely* all tributes or contributions now made by the States under their Treaties to the British Government when Federation comes into being. It is not so much a question of relieving the States of a monetary burden as a question of setting right an inequality. These payments have no counter-part as between the Provinces and the Central Government. Further, it may be remembered that only a comparatively few of the States make these contributions and, where paid, they are levied on no uniform principle. The incidence of these levies is thus a most unequal and unfair one and special contributions of this nature by only a few individual units should have no place in a federal system. We do not think this matter has hitherto been given the consideration it really deserves. As a corollary of this proposal we make the suggestion that any tribute

payments now levied by one State on another should similarly be remitted for the reason that they are contrary to the spirit of Federation.

Military and Finance.

9. Military expenses being the heaviest item on the expenditure side of the budget necessarily engaged the serious attention of the Conference and in this connection I may be permitted to place on record the views of the States I represent. Economy in expenditure should always be kept in view in so far as it does not entail the sacrifice of efficiency. Our Darbars hold that as far as we are concerned, Paramountcy and Protection are linked together and consequently we are anxious that the Governor-General should be given unfettered discretion in regard to the control of Military policy, the selection of his Military Advisor and the control of Military finances.

3. The proposals contained in the White Paper have not led the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States to alter their views in the least on Financial safeguards as contained in the above statement.

4. In the White Paper, the proposed allocation of seats in the Upper House appears to be slight departure from what was generally agreed to at the second Round Table Conference, *i. e.* 40 per cent. were to be allotted to the Indian States. If the Governor-General is empowered to nominate 10 out of 260 the 40 per cent. allotment in the case of Indian States will be reduced to 38·5 per cent. In the circumstances Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars consider it fair that it should be laid down in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General that four out of these nominated members one should be chosen from the Indian States.

5. While they still consider that the allocation of States' seats *inter se* would probably have to be left to an impartial tribunal appointed by the Crown, the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States are prepared to accept the suggestion of His Majesty's Government that the allocation of States' seats should be based in the case of the Upper House on the rank and importance of the State as indicated by its Dynastic Salute and other factors, and that, in the case of the Lower House, it should be based *in the main* on population.

6. The Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur States regret to have to say again that they are unable to endorse the recent Resolution of the Chamber of Princes on the question of Paramountcy, as they consider that Paramountcy is a question quite apart from Federation and the word was not susceptible of precise and exhaustive definition."

In India as well as in England the Working Committee was represented by its Chancellors His Highness the Jam Saheb, Sir Liyaqat Husain and Sir Manu Bhai, and the Udaipur group by Sir Sukhdeo Prasad. Our thanks are due to Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari of Hyderabad and Sir Mirza Ismail of Mysore for the support they have given to our representative. It could be gathered from the views held by the different parties in England that they would like first to give a trial to Provincial Autonomy. If it proves a success Federation will follow.

It is universally acknowledged that the Constitutional Reforms, as embodied in the New India Act, have not elicited the approval and

support of any party of public-minded intelligentsia in India. The main objections are :—

(1) It has not the germs for developing the constitution into a Self-governing Body.

(2) In it the viscous spirit of communalism is fostered and the spirit of nationalism smothered.

(3) It is so much overloaded with restrictions in the shape of Safeguards and Reservations that it practically leaves nothing in the hands of the Assembly.

(4) It is an amalgam of two incompatible elements—Democracy and Autocracy.

INTER STATE RELATIONS.

(a) REVIVAL OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BUNDI.

Since the fourteenth century the Rulers of Mewar and Bundi have not been on good terms. Bitter feelings reached their climax in the sixteenth century, resulting in tragedies. In Samvat 1588 Maharana Ratan Singhji of Udaipur and Maharao Raja Suraj Malji of Bundi killed each other. In Samvat 1829 Maharao Raja Ajit Singhji of Bundi killed Maharana Arsi Singhji. The poignancy of this blood feud was keenly felt and never forgotten. At the Udaipur Court till the reign of Maharana Shambhu Singhji the Choubdar, while presenting his respects, used to remind the taking of revenge every day. But His Highness the present Maharana Sri Bhopal Singhji wisely adopted the magnanimous policy of forget and forgive. He was graciously pleased to grant a friendly interview to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi in the Samvat year 1989 at Delhi.

(b) EXTRADITION AGREEMENTS.

Whenever any subject of a State received any injury to his person or property within the limits of any other State, the case was taken up by a special tribunal, *i. e.* the Residency Panchayats, where disposal was tardy and parties did not get full justice. Hence, these courts had to be abolished and a system of extradition agreements introduced. Criminals, after committing an offence in one State, found refuge within the limits of another State and thus succeeded in evading the punishment they deserved. To put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of affairs extradition agreements were made, not only with the neighbouring States, but also with the States situated at a distance. Such treaties have been entered into with :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) British Government. (2) Jodhpur Government. (3) Jaipur Government. (4) Bundi Government. (5) Kotah Government. (6) Karoli Government. (7) Tonk Government. (8) Bharatpur Government. (9) Kishengarh Government. (10) Sirohi Government. (11) Dungarpur Government. (12) Partapgarh Government. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (13) Banswara Government. (14) Dholpur Government. (15) Jhalawar Government. (16) Danta Government. (17) Baroda Government. (18) Gwalior Government. (19) Indore Government (for
three years). (20) Rewa Government. (21) Patiala Government. (22) Idar Government. (23) Ratlam Government. (24) Jaora Government, and (25) Bijainagar Government. |
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RESTORATION OF TERRITORIES.

(a) BHUMAT.

✓ In the north-west of Mewar there is a mountainous tract covering an area of about 1,850 sq. miles. With the exception of a few villages all others are held by Rajput Jagirdars. It bears the name of Bhumat under a mistaken idea as to the nature of its tenure. Formerly it was believed that the land was held as Bhom. Even Sir Robert Holland shared this view. But a careful scrutiny of obligations attached to these holdings disclosed the fallacy of this theory. The matter was reported to the Government of India explaining fully the situation and they agreed that the Rajputs who held villages within this tract were not Bhumias but Jagirdars.

From olden days these Jagirdars have recognised the suzerainty of the Mewar Darbar. They have been paying cash tribute under the name of 'Dasoond' a counterpart of 'Chhatoond', and when occasion arose they did not lag behind in placing their quota of Jagir contingent at the disposal of the Darbar.

Formerly the State administration was not strong enough to maintain peace in this part of the country. Consequently the British Government, with the consent of the Darbar, raised, in 1838, a Bhil Corps under a British Officer who was placed incharge of the district and entrusted to carry on its administration, referring important matters to the Darbar, through the Resident, for final orders. The head-quarters of this Officer and the regiment were stationed at Kherwara and a detachment under an Assistant British Officer was posted at Kotra. Although the neighbouring State of Sirohi profits by the location of these forces in this tract yet it pays nothing to share its cost.

The Government of India in appreciation of the present efficient administration of the State restored in 1930 the control of Bhumat to the Mewar Darbar after 92 years.

At the time of rendition it was laid down that—

- (1) The Military Officers at Kherwara and Kotra will no more exercise administrative and executive powers in the Bhumat as they previously did. They will exercise magisterial powers only within the limits of Kherwara and Kotra Cantonments. Their designation was to be changed from the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, to Assistant Resident.
- (2) Previous sanction of the Darbar in case of adoption or succession would be imperative. Pending Darbar's final order no religious or any other ceremony will be performed in such cases, and that the Darbar's orders will be held final and absolute.
- (3) After an expiry of every 25 or 30 years the Darbar has the right to revise the amount of Dasoond leviable on the

Jagirdars provided it does not exceed 1/10 of the annual income of the Thikana.

- (4) The Darbar would be pleased to grant to the Bhumat Jagirdars such limited judicial powers as it may deem fit to be exercised by them in cases in which both the parties are the inhabitants of the Thikana. The appeals against their decisions will lie to the Mahendraj Sabha and the Darbar.

Laws, rules, and regulations passed and issued by the Darbar shall be binding on every Thikanedar and so would be the orders issued by the Darbar, the Mehakma Khas and the Mahendraj Sabha.

- (5) The quota of Jagir contingent, which they would have supplied in ordinary course, has been allowed to be utilised by them as Police within the limits of their Jagirs. In cases of special emergency call would be made on this force.
- (6) All disputes between the Thikanas will be decided by the Darbar.
- (7) Jagirdars will regularly receive the amount of salt compensation as fixed by the Government in 1878.
- (8) The Darbar will have the sole right of levying customs duties.

For conducting the administration of this district His Highness has appointed a Hakim at Kherwara.

A detailed account of the judicial powers granted to the Jagirdars is given below :—

Thikana.	Name of Thikanedar.	Title of Thikanedar.	Caste.	Amount of Chhatood.	Annual Income.	Powers.		Remarks.
						Criminal.	Civil.	
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Jawas	Takhat Singhji	...	Rawat	Rajput Chauhan	2,500	45,037	*(1)	5000
Pahara	Badan Singhji	...	"	"	706	15,238	*(2)	3,000
Madri	Daulat Singhji	...	"	Rajput Sarangdevot.	501	7,375	*(3)	1,000
Tbana	Ranjeet Singhji	...	Thakur	Rajput Chauhan	225	5,396	*(3)	1,000
Chhani	Manohar Singhji	...	"	"	500	5,695	*(3)	1,000
Juda	Shiv Singhji	...	Rawat	"	600	43,103	*(1)	5,000
Panarwa	Mohabat Singnji	...	Rana	Rajput Solankhi	500	15,637	*(2)	3,000
Oghna	Udai Singhji	...	Rawat	"	400	10,750	*(2)	3,000
Umria	Bijey Singhji	...	Thakur	"	150	10,000	*(2)	3,000
Patia	Bhawani Singhji	...	"	Rajput Pnar	201	3,000	...	...

*(1) First Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

*(2) Second Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not more than one year and fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

*(3) Third Class Criminal Powers.

Sentence of imprisonment not more than six months and fine not more than Rs. 100.

(b) MEWAR-MERWARA.

Merwara is a name given to a hilly tract lying in the north-west of Mewar, as it is chiefly inhabited by the Mers. It has its petty Chiefs (Khans). They recognised the suzerainty of Mewar Darbar but have ever been a source of trouble. Parties were often sent to force them into subordination and coerce them to lead an honest life as they were much addicted to committing robberies and theft. The well-wooded hilly country afforded them shelter. In bringing them to book some valuable lives of Mewar Sardars were lost.

In 1818 the British Government acquired the District of Ajmer, but the Mers still continued their depredations. In 1820 Udaipur, Jodhpur and the British made a combined attack on them and conquered the territory which they partitioned amongst themselves in 1823. Mewar received as its share the district of Todgarh, Dower and adjoining villages. A Hakim with 600 Sepoys was appointed by the Mewar Darbar to administer this area. There were 76 Khalsa and 19 Jagir villages in the district, out of them 16 villages were originally included in Ajmer district. On the Darbar's representation seven were still kept but 9 were restored to Mewar-Merwara. The number of villages and houses have now increased as many hamlets have grown up within the limits of these villages.

For the good management of this district the Government of India appointed a European Officer with full powers in Civil and Criminal cases, and a force of 500 men was placed at his disposal.

Mewar-Merwara district was handed over in trust to the British Government for 10 years in 1823, and the Darbar agreed to pay Rs. 15,000 to meet such administrative expenses as were necessary but no indenture was made out to that effect. The account of this district was submitted to the Darbar who had full authority of checking it.

After the expiry of ten years the Darbar applied for the restoration of the district, but no definite reply was received. In 1833, during the time of Col. Locket, a new agreement for eight years was entered into. In it the maintenance charges were raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and it was definitely agreed that after the expiry of this term the Darbar can enter into a new agreement but through the culpable and deliberate negligence of the then disloyal Dewan no new agreement could be drawn up.

In 1845 the Government of India, without the consent of the Darbar, arbitrarily came to the conclusion that the last agreement had no time limit, and that the revenues of the district will be utilised towards the expense of the Bhil Corps, and that the district will be placed under an officer at Ajmer and account of income and expenditure will no more be submitted to the Darbar for approval. Repeated applications were made for restoration but no favourable reply was accorded till the year 1871. Finally in 1872, Col. Brook, the then Agent to the Governor-General, recognising the right of the Darbar, proposed that the districts of Gangapur, Bhichor and Nikumbe given in exchange, but this proposal fell through.

Meantime under the revised settlement there was a fall in revenue of about Rs. 25,000 and as such the Government put forth a claim of Rs. 76,000.

against the Darbar. This led the Darbar to apply again for restoration, and the reply received was that the whole income of Mewar-Merwara would be debited towards its expenditure and the Darbar would not be required to pay anything more.

When the Darbar raised the question as to why the accounts of income and expenditure were not sent, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming. On further reference in 1883 the Governor-General ordered that all revenue over and above Rs. 66,000 would be given to the Darbar, and accounts would be sent regularly at the end of the year, and an assurance was given that the sovereignty of the Darbar over the district would be recognised.

The district of Mewar-Merwara was handed over in trust to British Government for a limited period to bring the Mers under control and to pacify the country.

Now that the people have given up their nefarious habits and settled down to an honest life, peace reigns, and the administration of the State has received the approbation of British Government in so far that the administration of Bhumat has already been restored to the Darbar, it is fervently hoped that bearing in mind the spirit of the clause 7th of the Treaty of 1818, as also the temporary nature of the original cession, the Government will be pleased to restore the tract before the introduction of Federal Constitution.

In restoring the district the Government would naturally like to have a definite assurance on certain points from the Darbar, so that the people of the country may have no apprehension as to any disturbance in their existing rights and privileges, when rendition is given effect to. With a view to satisfy the people the Mewar Darbar are prepared to agree, that

- (1) The existing rules and regulations shall continue and no change in them would be effected without the approval of the Government of India.
- (2) No change would be made in the revenue rates till the expiry of the period of the existing settlement. Revised settlement will be conducted by a duly qualified Government-lent officer. Meanwhile remissions and suspensions would be given as the occasion may require.
- (3) The present staff from Tehsildar to Patwari and in Police from Inspector to Constable would be taken over and maintained by the Darbar till they are entitled to pension, and after their retirement capable men would be appointed.
- (4) If the Government issues any new rule or regulation in the neighbouring district for the good of the people, similar procedure would be adopted by the Darbar.
- (5) No new cess or tax would be imposed and no Begar taken.
- (6) Improvements would be effected in village industries and trade.
- (7) No new customs duty would be imposed as is likely to hamper the trade of the district.

- (8) Roads would be kept in proper repairs.
- (9) The present tanks or Bunds would be maintained and means of irrigation further developed.
- (10) The present schools and hospitals would be maintained and their buildings and equipments properly looked after.
- (11) If any further improvement is suggested it would be given effect to.

RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE STATE IN JAGIR, BHOM AND MUAFI LAND.

As the supreme authority in the country the Darbar alone can confer Jagir, Bhom and Muafi.

In case of Jagir and Bhom both service and annual cash contributions are binding. Jagirs are of two kinds :—

- (i) Those in which Chhatoond and Chakri are levied. Such Jagirs are mostly held by Rajputs and Mohammedans.
- (ii) In which no Chhatoond is levied but an easy Chakri is taken as attendance at the court. The holders of such Jagirs are Mutsadis and Paswans.

Generally speaking in Jagir the eldest son inherits the major portion while the younger sons are granted land just enough for their maintenance called “ग्रस or जीवका”. In Bhom, the land is equally divided amongst the sons.

Like Jagir, Muafi is also of two kinds :—

- (i) In which service is to be rendered, and
- (ii) in which there is exemption from service.

In Muafi, land is equally partitioned amongst the sons and their distribution is termed “Charnia Bant” in vernacular. This tenure is of gavel kind.

This chapter deals with Jagir, Bhom and Muafi held by Rajputs, Mutsadis, Paswans and Brahmins etc. and their rights, privileges and obligations.

(A) JAGIR AND BHOM HELD BY RAJPUTS.

As a general rule grant of Jagir carries with it a levy of 6 annas of its total income. Out of this 6 annas, one half is taken in cash as Chhatoond and the other half is taken in the form of service at the rate of two Sawars and four Pedals for a period of three months in a year.

There are three classes of Jagirdars :—

- (1) The Umraos,
- (2) the Battis, and
- (3) the Gols.

Originally there were 16 first class Umraos as enumerated in the following couplet :—

त्रुण झाला त्रुण पूरव्या, चून्डावत भट्ट चार ।
दो सगता राठोड दो, सारंगदेव पंवार ॥

“Three Jhalas (Sadri, Delwara and Gogunda), three Chouhans (Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli), four Chundawats (Salumber, Deogarh, Amet and Begun), two Saktawats (Bhinder and Bansi), two Rathors (Badnor and Ghanerao), one Sarangdeo (Kanor) and one Pavar (Bijolia) ”.

Subsequent additions were made and at present they number 19. Besides there are Karjali, Sheorati, Banera and Shahpura amongst 'Bhai Beta' and a Sindhi Mohammedan, Satarva Umrao.

Next to these are the Sardars of the Batis order. Their number at present is 26.

Rest of the Jagirdars are known as Gols and they form the majority.

(i) CHHATOOND.

Chhatoond ought necessarily be 1/6th of the whole income but hitherto little heed had been paid to recover the full amount. It was due to the connivance of Raj officials. Truly speaking there is no instance in which a Jagirdar pays the full amount. Hence it was held advisable to raise the amount to its legitimate figure on suitable occasions. By this procedure an increase of Rs. 10,108-10-9 has been made till now in 37 Jagirs as shown in the list given below :—

Serial number.	Name of Thikana,				Amount of Chhatoond formerly paid.	Amount increased.	Total	REMARKS.
					Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Karunda	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	1,101 0 0	2,201 0 0	
2	Dhariavad	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
3	Depur	...	...	...	6 0 0	50 0 0	56 0 0	
4	Bhoma of Deogarh	...	...	...	...	209 0 0	209 0 0	
5	Suras...	...	...	...	97 0 0	103 0 0	200 0 0	
6	Nine Jagirdars of Bagor district	...	...	...	942 8 0	657 8 0	1,600 0 0	
7	Kalyas	...	...	...	400 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	
8	Bana	...	...	...	...	109 0 0	109 0 0	
9	Purkia	...	...	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	
10	Beral	...	...	...	121 0 0	96 0 0	217 0 0	
11	Gadiawas	...	...	...	50 0 0	142 0 0	192 0 0	
12	Delana	...	...	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	
13	Bhanpura	...	...	...	250 0 0	140 0 0	390 0 0	
14	Dantra	...	...	...	50 0 0	65 0 0	115 0 0	
15	Bherunsinha-ka-Khera	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
16	Malgarh	...	...	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	
17	Bakhti Istmurardar	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	
18	Gudah Rajpura	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	
19	Dedkia	...	...	...	71 0 0	30 0 0	101 0 0	
20	Bhabhana	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
21	Mandpia	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
22	Dhavda	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	
23	Kunda	...	...	...	375 0 0	40 0 0	415 0 0	
24	Marcha-Khera	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	
25	Madara	...	...	...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	
26	Basni	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	
27	Bhupalnagar	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	
28	Mukangarh	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	
29	Shambhunath-ka-Khera	...	...	...	...	221 0 0	221 0 0	
30	Nimbahera	...	...	...	1,300 0 0	20 0 0	1,320 0 0	
31	Bhunas	...	...	...	350 0 0	112 0 0	462 0 0	
32	Kakarwa	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	
33	Pahuna	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	
34	Kuncholi	...	...	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	
35	Koliari	...	...	...	...	667 0 0	667 0 0	
36	Jewana	...	...	...	...	430 0 0	430 0 0	
37	Dhaman-Ghati	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 10 9	16 10 9	
Grand Total					7,220 8 0	10,108 10 9	17,329 2 9	

By a similar procedure the amount of Bhom Bab, in the case of certain Bhomias who were not paying, has been increased as given below :—

Serial number.	Name.				Amount formerly paid.	Amount increased.	Total.	REMARKS.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amesar	...	...	...	Nil	71 0 0	71 0 0	
2	Bilia Sarupganj	...	...	...	,,	50 0 0	50 0 0	
3	Nayanagar	...	...	...	,,	31 0 0	31 0 0	
4	Gilund	...	...	...	,,	11 0 0	11 0 0	
5	Ordi	...	...	...	,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	
6	Pipda	...	...	...	,,	51 0 0	51 0 0	
	Grand Total				...	219 0 0	219 0 0	

(ii) CHAKRI. (*Service.*)

Personal attendance of every Jagirdar is binding at the time of Dashera. Besides on an income of Rs. 1,000 he is bound to supply two Sawars and four Pedals for three months in a year. In the event of any emergency his personal attendance with or without Jamiyat can be called for.

In spite of repeated efforts as evidenced in six Kaulnamas since 1818 none of the Umraos and Jagirdars rendered the required services or supplied his full quota of Cavalry and Infantry. In the contingent, they furnished horses which were not up to the mark, and men who were not of the right type or of martial race. Even barbers, Dholis, sickly people or minors were sent. In short it was a mere rabble. To put an end to all these irregularities it was held necessary to commute services into cash whereby,

(1) it would bring a decent revenue to the State enabling it to engage efficient men,

(2) it would reduce the number of armed retainers with the Jagirdars and restrict their resistive capacity.

In commuting services into cash the scale of pay of Sawar and Pedal has been fixed at Rs. 20 and Rs. 6 p. m. respectively. Thus on an income of Rs. 1,000 per year the cash amount for three months' services comes to Rs. 192; out of this sum a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. has been allowed to Umraos for the maintenance of their Lavajma.

Incomes specified by the Jagirdars in the year 1907 during the time of late Maharana Saroop Singhji have been taken as standard for commutation of services into cash. They are stated in their *patta* grants.

The Umraos applied for cash commutation and a translation of their petition is given below :—

"Your humble servant solicits Your Highness' favourable order for commutation of services into cash. After the cash commutation has been made, I solemnly promise to abide by following terms :—

(1) Every year I would attend personally without the Jamiyat for 15 days on Dasehra and after that I may be permitted to return.

(2) If on any account I am either not called or am unable to attend on Dasehra I will attend for fifteen days whenever required and after fifteen days I may be permitted to return.

(3) In addition, whenever called on the following special occasions I would attend without Jamiyat :—

- (i) On the visit of His Majesty.
- (ii) On the visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
- (iii) On the visit of H. E. the Viceroy.
- (iv) On the first marriage of His Highness or of the heir-apparent.
- (v) On the marriage of the Royal Princess.
- (vi) When ordered to attend any committee or Sabha in which my opinion is required.

(4) As I have to maintain Lavajma more than the Battis and other Jagirdars Your Highness may very graciously be pleased to grant a remission of Rs. 5 per cent. in the cash commuted in lieu of service.

(5) The amount of Rs. 192 in lieu of services should be fixed on the Rekh of Samvat 1907. This sum is to be paid by two equal instalments on the last date of Magh and Asad and in case of default I would pay interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per month.

(6) My services have always been at Your Highness' disposal in cases of emergencies and on such occasions I would always be ready to come with as much Jamiyat as my Thikana can afford without any limitation of number.

(7) I solicit that a Parwana be issued guaranteeing that these terms will in no case be ignored."

Up to date 21 Umraos and 317 Battis and other Jagirdars have commuted their services into cash, the total amount of which is Rs. 1,32,856 and Rs. 1,34,575-8-0 respectively. Previously all Umraos used to send 518 Sawars and 998 Pedals and now cash has been fixed on a retinue of 1,501 Sawars and 2,909 Pedals. Amongst the first class Nobles only Karjali, Sheorati and the 17th Umrao remain unsettled, whilst amongst others some have been exempted on account of their personal attendance either in Hajurat or on Jananai Dodhi or Shikargarh. But the time is fast approaching when personal services except at Jananai Dodhi shall have to be curtailed and as such some of those now exempt would be required to pay cash in lieu of their services.

Detailed lists are given first of those Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into cash and then of those whose cash is to be settled and then the list of those who are exempted for the present. There are 382 Thikanas held by Rajputs with 2,136 villages. Their income as entered in Pattas is Rs. 15,07,635-8-6.

Statement No. I.

Commutation of Services into cash of Umraos.

Serial number.	Clan.	Name of Fulkana.	Income of S. 1907.	Present Income.	Amount commuted in lieu of service	Jamiyat they used to send.		Jamiyat on which commutation based.		Population.	Remarks.
						Sawar	Footman	Sawar	Footman.		
1	Jhala	...	Rs. a. p. 14,896 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63,472 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,217 0 0	45	30	30	60	18,503	
2	Chouhan	...	33,960 0 0	86,468 0 0	6,194 0 0	33	66	68	136	20,203	
3	Do.	...	18,893 0 0	42,282 0 0	3,447 0 0	20	10	38	76	11,888	
4	Kishawat	...	91,000 0 0	90,500 0 0	16,599 0 0	20	10	198	394	19,171	
5	Junwar	...	25,800 0 0	84,459 0 0	4,706 0 0	25	50	52	103	14,566	
6	Sangawat	...	72,550 0 0	1,42,246 0 0	13,235 0 0	14	84	114	288	38,089	
7	Meghawat	...	53,891 4 0	78,790 0 0	9,840 0 0	51	102	108	216	21,041	
8	Jhala	...	13,407 0 0	99,753 0 0	7,916 0 0	43	86	87	173	35,995	
9	Jagawat	...	21,500 0 0	32,000 0 0	3,422 0 0	20	40	50	10	4,510	
10	Do.	...	31,828 0 0	55,636 0 0	5,806 0 0	33	66	67	135	12,903	
11	Jhala	...	22,835 0 0	42,533 0 0	1,165 0 0	22	45	16	90	10,657	
12	Sarangdevot	...	21,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	4,378 0 0	22	22	48	96	16,752	
13	Saktawat...	...	39,000 0 0	61,851 0 0	7,111 0 0	25	50	78	157	20,292	
14	Rathor	...	16,209 0 0	1,15,000 0 0	8,429 0 0	28	16	92	185	21,075	
15	Kishawat	...	45,873 0 0	55,010 0 0	8,369 0 0	30	60	92	181	14,423	
16	Saktawat	...	6,200 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,131 0 0	12	21	12	25	8,327	

Statement No. 11.

Commutation of Services into cash of Bais.

Serial number.	Clan.	Name of Thakana.	Name of present Thakmedya.	Income of S 1907.		Amount commuted in lieu of services.	Jamiyat they used to send.		Jamiyat on which cash is fixed.		Population.	Present Income.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Sawar	Footman.	Sawar.	Footman.			
1	Ranawat	...	Karansinghji	3,359 0 0	100 0 0	644 0 0	...	...	7	13	1,956	10,000 0 0	†
2	Do.	...	Madansinghji	15,141 0 0	1,940 0 0	3,000 0 0	1	19	31	63	7,889	20,000 0 0	* † ‡
3	Saktawat	...	Nabaisinghji	8,725 0 0	1,446 0 0	1,676 0 0	8	17	17	37	5,232	32,000 0 0	† ‡
4	Ranawat	...	Ekhsinghji	2,770 0 0	162 0 0	533 0 0	...	...	6	12	1,156	6,000 0 0	† ‡
5	Saktawat	...	Sajjansinghji	35,350 0 0	1,600 0 0	6,767 0 0	15	15	...	...	2,615	19,000 0 0	† ‡
6	Jagawat	...	Sekhsinghji	4,945 0 0	800 0 0	969 0 0	4	9	10	20	1,861	9,000 0 0	† ‡
7	Jhalu	...	Katansinghji	6,990 0 0	747 0 0	1,345 0 0	5	9	14	28	3,093	17,000 0 0	† ‡
8	Rathor	...	Ramsinghji	3,500 0 0	450 0 0	751 0 0	7	14	8	16	1,007	4,900 0 0	†
9	Ranawat	...	Bagsinghji	5,348 0 0	380 0 0	1,333 0 0	5	10	10	24	1,272	6,000 0 0	†
10	Do.	...	Ramsinghji	5,365 0 0	700 0 0	1,030 0 0	6	12	10	24	2,434	13,000 0 0	†
11	Kishnawat	...	Ranjitsinghji	2,569 0 0	250 0 0	501 0 0	2	4	7	15	2,574	9,000 0 0	†
12	Rathor	...	Daulatsinghji	13,760 0 0	1,678 0 0	2,642 0 0	10	10	27	56	6,189	21,000 0 0	†
13	Do.	...	Chatarasinghji	13,652 8 0	1,406 0 0	2,651 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,206	30,000 0 0	†
14	Sangawat	...	Sujanasinghji	1,451 0 0	with Deogarh	278 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0	†
15	Ranawat	...	Jodhsinghji	2,200 0 0	115 0 0	422 0 0	...	2	1	10	951	3,200 0 0	†
16	Bathor	...	Modhsinghji	6,571 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,320 0 0	7	11	13	30	2,790	4,000 0 0	†

17	Sarangdevot	...	Balbarda	...	Dalipsinghji	...	7,477	0	0	1,336	0	0	1,435	0	0	8	15	15	30	9,853	25,010	0	0	†
18	Ranawat	...	Sanvar	...	Gordhausinghji	...	7,545	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,442	0	0	1	2	15	30	4,002	25,000	0	0	†
19	Panwar	...	Pamboi	...	Tesinghji	...	3,520	0	0	650	0	0	672	0	0	...	...	7	14	1,286	6,500	0	0	†
20	Sangawat	...	Karera	...	Amarsinghji	...	11,865	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,247	0	0	7	10	23	48	4,563	25,000	0	0	†
21	Ranawat	...	Manjari	...	Gobirdsinghji	...	8,417	0	0	1,150	0	0	1,616	0	0	10	18	17	33	3,709	6,000	0	0	†
22	Jagawat	...	Lasani	...	Khumansinghji	...	10,780	0	0	1,200	0	0	2,070	0	0	11	14	21	45	1,417	30,000	0	0	†
23	Sangawat	...	Sagramgrh	...	Kalyansinghji	...	7,640	0	0	950	0	0	1,467	0	0	7	7	15	31	2,572	14,000	0	0	†
24	Ranawat	...	Dhariawad	...	Khumansinghji	...	17,422	0	0	2,000	0	0	3,345	0	0	...	...	35	70	16,735	35,000	0	0	†
25	Chouhan	...	Falichda	...	Jorawarsinghji	...	1,500	0	0	222	0	0	346	0	0	2	1	3	9	1,006	5,000	0	0	†
26	Saktawat	...	Bijaypur	...	Partapsinghji	...	23,751	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,566	0	0	26	51	47	97	6,120	20,000	0	0	†
Total							2,31,943	8	0	27,392	0	0	41,759	0	0	145	256	362	755	96,878	1,00,600	0	0	

N. B.— They get Tar m.

† They are given Biras in Darikhana (Darbar).

‡ They are given Biras at the time of departure.

Statement No. III.

List of other Jagirdars whose services have been commuted into Cash.

Serial number.	Name of Thukana	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
JHALA.					
1	Jhadol	16,385 0 0	19,000 0 0	3,184 0 0	†
2	Auladar	1,724 0 0	3,000 0 0	341 0 0	
3	Bhagor	100 0 0	100 0 0	19 0 0	
CHOUHAN					
4	Thamla	4,018 0 0	7,000 0 0	772 0 0	†
5	Gurja	1,852 0 0	1,600 0 0	3-5 0 0	†
6	Banera	1,825 0 0	6,000 0 0	675 0 0	†
7	Pipli	1,126 0 0	5,000 0 0	217 0 0	†
8	Saliyaradi	521 0 0	1,500 0 0	110 0 0	
9	Kerot	300 0 0	300 0 0	58 0 0	
10	Bagdola	150 0 0	500 0 0	29 0 0	
11	Sowat	3,500 0 0	2,100 0 0	403 0 0	
12	Sultanpura	370 0 0	300 0 0	72 0 0	
13	Jagat Singh-ka-Khera	64 0 0	200 0 0	13 0 0	
14	Dheliyana	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
15	Shahbhu Nath-ka-Khera	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	221 0 0	
16	Bhupalnagar	3,139 0 0	3,139 0 0	602 0 0	
KISHNAVAT.					
17	Bambora	7,800 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	* †
18	Atola	2,500 0 0	6,501 0 0	501 0 0	†
19	Kotra	1,565 0 0	3,400 0 0	301 0 0	
20	Dhelana	751 0 0	751 0 0	145 0 0	
SANGAWAT.					
21	Bassi	13,753 0 0	14,000 0 0	2,701 0 0	†
22	Daulatgarh	7,39 8 0	16,000 0 0	1,371 0 0	* †
23	Gayangarh	7,616 8 0	25,000 0 0	1,462 0 0	* †
24	Kuntwa	1,700 0 0	3,400 0 0	331 0 0	
25	Kahyawas	3,600 0 0	10,000 0 0	691 0 0	
26	Sadas	1,985 0 0	3,500 0 0	400 0 0	
27	Fimahera	1,609 0 0	4,500 0 0	308 0 0	
28	Dhawadia	450 0 0	345 0 0	85 0 0	
29	Amadla	1,250 0 0	3,000 0 0	251 0 0	
30	Jogars	1,784 0 0	3,000 0 0	342 0 0	
31	Sareri	1,928 0 0	5,000 0 0	370 0 0	
32	Talohi	3,800 0 0	9,981 0 0	730 0 0	* †
33	Devlia	500 0 0	600 0 0	96 0 0	
34	Lawaria	2,850 0 0	3,287 0 0	590 0 0	†
35	Males	1,445 0 0	1,000 0 0	278 0 0	
36	Dantra	611 0 0	800 0 0	116 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number.	Name of Thikana.	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri	REMARKS.
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	
37	Fagat	550 0 0	500 0 0	106 0 0	
38	Suwawa	350 0 0	1,000 0 0	67 0 0	
39	Fiplia	75 0 0	300 0 0	18 0 0	
40	Khakbarmala	600 0 0	400 0 0	115 0 0	
41	Tanka	255 0 0	300 0 0	49 0 0	
42	Thikriya	300 0 0	150 0 0	57 0 0	
	JAGAWAT.				
43	Koshithal	8,401 8 0	15,000 0 0	1,613 0 0	~ †
44	Tal	4,260 0 0	6,000 0 0	480 0 0	* †
45	Pithawas	3,196 0 0	4,412 0 0	614 0 0	* †
46	Jilola	1,645 0 0	3,000 0 0	316 0 0	~ †
47	Bhadu	3,295 0 0	6,329 0 0	633 0 0	†
48	Chitamba	1,534 0 0	3,500 0 0	321 0 0	
49	Phalamada	1,265 0 0	2,000 0 0	243 0 0	
50	Chawandia	710 0 0	1,500 0 0	136 0 0	
51	Arna	532 8 0	532 8 0	60 0 0	
52	Kartha	350 0 0	750 0 0	96 0 0	
53	Bagad	608 8 0	2,000 0 0	117 0 0	
54	Bhatwada	1,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	206 0 0	
55	Padru	795 0 0	1,348 0 0	153 0 0	
56	Thana	1,821 0 0	4 000 0 0	351 0 0	
57	Jalra	1,539 0 0	3,000 0 0	301 0 0	
58	Khuntia	900 0 0	2,000 0 0	173 0 0	
59	Nandsa	1,610 0 0	6,000 0 0	310 0 0	
60	Aspur	530 0 0	800 0 0	102 0 0	
61	Badu	630 0 0	2,000 0 0	121 0 0	
62	Phakoha	491 0 0	1,267 0 0	96 0 0	
63	Bhanas	151 0 0	400 0 0	29 0 0	
64	Manias	1,056 0 0	1,500 0 0	211 0 0	†
65	Lacaria	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	231 0 0	
	MEGAWAT.				
66	Kalakot	330 0 0	400 0 0	63 0 0	
67	Nimoda	504 8 0	500 0 0	97 0 0	
	SAKTAWAT.				
68	Palach	386 0 0	800 0 0	74 0 0	
69	Jalaudhri	2,200 0 0	1,700 0 0	422 0 0	
70	Koliari	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	768 0 0	
71	Pansal	3,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	576 0 0	* †
72	Jagat	1,750 0 0	3,000 0 0	336 0 0	
73	Sihad	4,108 0 0	4,200 0 0	789 0 0	* †
74	Heeta	6,021 10 0	8,500 0 0	1,157 0 0	* †

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Thikana	Income of S. 1907	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
75	Rud	3,843 0 0	6,000 0 0	738 0 0	†
76	Kuntwas	4,677 0 0	7,000 0 0	898 0 0	†
77	Puthoh	1,893 0 0	4,500 0 0	364 0 0	†
78	Gatyavah	1,986 0 0	4 500 0 0	382 0 0	†
79	Rolabeda	1,625 0 0	3,000 0 0	312 0 0	
80	Shampur	975 0 0	1,280 0 0	192 0 0	†
81	Pipalda	500 0 0	700 0 0	96 0 0	
82	Kalwal	942 0 0	850 0 0	163 0 0	
83	Auchadi	2,218 0 0	3,500 0 0	426 0 0	
84	Khor	1,200 0 0	2,237 0 0	230 0 0	
85	Bhevi	650 0 0	650 0 0	125 0 0	
86	Mandkani	390 0 0	150 0 0	74 0 0	
87	Sand	125 0 0	250 0 0	24 0 0	
88	Kunchalwara	2,504 0 0	2,907 0 0	481 0 0	
89	Kunchalwara Khurd	325 0 0	641 0 0	96 0 0	
90	Mahuwa	2,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	400 0 0	†
91	Jatpura	1,497 0 0	1,497 0 0	288 0 0	
92	Jhanjhol	2,859 0 0	2 0 0 0 0	384 0 0	
93	Amartia	6 0 0 0	700 0 0	115 0 0	
94	Bikharai	1,306 0 0	1,306 0 0	262 0 0	
95	Madaria	2,300 0 0	4,000 0 0	442 0 0	
96	Karedia	750 0 0	500 0 0	144 0 0	
97	Gadriawas	1 000 0 0	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	
98	Hampura	131 0 0	175 0 0	45 0 0	
99	Sidhwani	390 0 0	1,000 0 0	96 0 0	
100	Ja-ura-Khera	900 0 0	1,000 0 0	173 0 0	
101	Khangarji-ka Kheta	50 0 0	150 0 0	10 0 0	
102	Dhui-Khera	20 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	
103	Dedkia	160 0 0	509 0 0	30 0 0	
104	Kunda	2 800 0 0	3,000 0 0	578 0 0	
105	Udalpura	725 0 0	500 0 0	139 0 0	
106	Mandpura	15 0 0	1,000 0 0	30 0 0	
107	Bana	309 8 0	309 8 0	96 0 0	
RANAWAT					
108	Bawlas	4,211 0 0	4,211 0 0	808 0 0	†
109	Sadri	1,350 0 0	2,500 0 0	259 0 0	
110	Bushawas	6,781 0 0	11,000 0 0	1,303 0 0	†
111	Narela	1,710 0 0	4,500 0 0	384 0 0	†
112	Magrop	9,050 0 0	16,000 0 0	1,738 0 0	†
113	Gurla	9,629 0 0	12,167 0 0	1,849 0 0	†
114	Jawasia	1,101 0 0	2,330 0 0	225 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number.	Name of Thikana.			Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Caukri.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
115	Bhensakundal	...	...	1,862 0 0	3,000 0 0	357 0 0	
116	Salampura	...	...	50 0 0	1,000 0 0	16 0 0	
117	Suras	...	...	1,097 8 0	5,000 0 0	221 0 0	†
118	Akola	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,500 0 0	230 0 0	
119	Singoli	...	...	2,900 0 0	7,000 0 0	576 0 0	†
120	Parshad	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	†
121	Aebboda	...	...	750 0 0	1,500 0 0	114 0 0	
122	Netawal	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	288 0 0	
123	Tirol	...	...	2,733 0 0	2,733 0 0	288 0 0	†
124	Atun	...	...	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	†
125	Sayla	...	...	500 0 0	1,200 0 0	96 0 0	
126	Bodis	...	...	550 0 0	700 0 0	115 0 0	
127	Dantra	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	115 0 0	
128	Borkbera	...	...	200 0 0	250 0 0	38 0 0	
129	Suras	...	...	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	192 0 0	
130	Saliya	...	...	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	77 0 0	
131	Gupesa	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	39 0 0	
132	Birmiyawas	...	...	842 0 0	1,000 0 0	101 0 0	
133	Keria	...	...	4,087 0 0	10,000 0 0	784 0 0	†
134	Hispia	...	...	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	115 0 0	
135	Gangas	...	...	1,340 0 0	1,295 0 0	257 0 0	
136	Langaeh	...	...	2,580 0 0	4,400 0 0	500 0 0	
137	Bansda	...	...	1,192 8 0	5,000 0 0	229 0 0	†
138	Jewana	...	...	2,580 0 0	7,500 0 0	498 0 0	
139	Pahuna	...	...	5,418 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,041 0 0	†
140	Kakarwa	...	...	6,332 13 0	16,000 0 0	1,216 0 0	†
141	Mandpia	...	...	1,500 0 0	8,900 0 0	288 0 0	†
142	Rasingpura	...	...	415 0 0	600 0 0	79 0 0	
143	Bansni	...	...	1,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	288 0 0	
144	Pahuni	...	...	300 0 0	700 0 0	58 0 0	†
145	Turkia	...	...	1,554 0 0	3,356 0 0	350 0 0	
146	Ruppur	...	...	177 0 0	450 0 0	35 0 0	
147	Malpura	...	...	996 8 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
148	Kantharia	...	...	303 0 0	1,000 0 0	59 0 0	
149	Ararkia	...	...	275 0 0	600 0 0	53 0 0	
150	Dadia	...	...	513 0 0	451 0 0	99 0 0	
151	Kuncholi	...	...	1,170 0 0	4,500 0 0	225 0 0	†
152	Pachoria-Kheia	...	...	864 0 0	1,098 0 0	162 0 0	
153	Thukrawa	...	...	450 0 0	1,000 0 0	96 0 0	
154	Urna	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
155	Jikri	...	...	500 0 0	800 0 0	96 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Thikana.	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. n. p.	
156	Akheypur	289 0 0	289 0 0	78 0 0	
157	Hathipura	500 0 0	600 0 0	96 0 0	
158	Bakra	1,600 0 0	1,350 0 0	307 0 0	
159	Bhumpura	600 0 0	600 0 0	115 0 0	
160	Makra	150 0 0	400 0 0	30 0 0	
161	Amaitia	800 0 0	1,010 0 0	151 0 0	
162	Sodawas	204 0 0	600 0 0	40 0 0	
163	Jitiya	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
164	Bhacaya-Bari-Umedpura ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
165	Inderpura	525 0 0	800 0 0	101 0 0	
166	Agarpura	150 0 0	125 0 0	29 0 0	
167	Jorai Khera	50 0 0	75 0 0	10 0 0	
168	aroli	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	211 0 0	†
169	Phaklia	400 0 0	500 0 0	77 0 0	
170	Nalia-Keki	375 0 0	600 0 0	72 0 0	
171	Kheruna	100 0 0	400 0 0	20 0 0	
172	Arsipura	225 0 0	400 0 0	43 0 0	
173	Gehuli	600 0 0	800 0 0	116 0 0	
174	Devpura	80 0 0	200 0 0	16 0 0	
175	Dhamanghati	100 0 0	200 0 0	19 0 0	
176	Tiroli	150 0 0	300 0 0	29 0 0	
177	Kasiram-ka-Rhera	41 0 0	41 0 0	8 0 0	
178	Dholana	150 0 0	600 0 0	29 0 0	
179	Agria	1,100 0 0	1 200 0 0	212 0 0	
180	Malgarh	15 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	
181	Chaprel	3,030 0 0	2 988 0 0	582 0 0	
182	Hajjawas	950 0 0	1,200 0 0	192 0 0	
183	Dhadhola	1,231 0 0	1,750 0 0	210 0 0	
184	Titoria	3,050 0 0	1,400 0 0	288 0 0	
185	Amalda	1,350 0 0	3,144 0 0	384 0 0	†
186	arnia-Khera	225 0 0	339 0 0	60 0 0	
187	Rojra	822 0 0	900 0 0	157 0 0	
188	Karunda	6,000 0 0	7,478 0 0	1,200 0 0	†
189	Jaloda	2,712 0 0	7,000 0 0	521 0 0	†
190	Vithalpura	50 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	
191	Jamoli	2,350 0 0	3,004 0 0	462 0 0	†
192	Dadia	40 0 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	
193	Data	449 0 0	1,200 0 0	86 0 0	
194	Arer ki-Bhagal	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	
195	Urjansingh-ka Khera	450 0 0	270 0 0	87 0 0	
196	Kberi	125 0 0	115 0 0	22 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Thikana.				Income of	Present income.	Amount fixed	REMARKS.
					S. 1907.		in lieu of	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
197	Mangol	...	...	...	125 0 0	147 0 0	30 0 0	
198	Anant	...	...	...	100 0 0	500 0 0	81 0 0	
199	Gothra	...	...	...	995 0 0	732 9 9	141 0 0	
200	Ajani	...	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	154 0 0	
	RATHOR							
201	Nimdi	...	...	...	7,225 0 0	14,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	†
202	Rupaheli	...	...	...	1,363 0 0	2,756 0 0	262 0 0	†
203	Agria	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	769 0 0	†
204	Kantora	...	...	...	923 0 0	1,500 9 0	131 0 0	†
205	Baidod	...	...	...	1,702 0 0	4,500 0 9	386 8 0	
206	Antali	...	...	...	4,638 0 0	4,638 0 0	890 0 0	†
207	Katar	...	...	...	1,850 0 0	2,000 0 0	61 0 0	†
208	Kavlia	...	...	...	2,031 0 0	1,200 0 0	230 0 0	
209	Motras	...	...	...	1,982 0 0	3,000 3 0	355 0 0	
210	Sirdi	...	...	...	720 0 0	550 0 0	116 0 0	
211	Galwa	...	...	...	2,112 0 0	2,500 0 0	406 0 0	†
212	Lachura	...	...	...	3,166 0 0	8,000 0 0	700 0 0	†
213	Sanodia	...	...	...	1,077 0 0	2,000 0 0	207 0 0	
214	Khorda	...	...	...	1,195 0 0	2,000 0 0	230 0 0	
215	Abargah	...	...	...	726 0 0	1,200 0 0	140 0 0	
216	Sontana	...	...	...	1,278 0 0	3,000 0 0	245 0 0	
217	Dholi	...	...	...	950 0 0	2,500 0 0	192 0 0	
218	Ukhliya	...	...	...	807 0 0	1,500 0 0	175 0 0	
219	Devra	...	...	...	1,018 0 0	2,000 0 0	196 0 0	
220	Bhatera	...	...	...	1,156 0 0	2,205 0 0	238 0 0	
221	Jagpura	...	...	...	2,919 0 0	4,000 0 0	391 0 0	†
222	Suraj	...	...	...	440 0 0	800 0 0	86 0 0	
223	Ordi	...	...	...	1,032 0 0	1,032 0 0	198 0 0	
224	Sironi	...	...	...	338 0 0	600 0 0	65 0 0	
225	Badarpura	...	...	...	350 0 0	1,200 0 0	68 0 0	
226	Dawala	...	...	...	3,092 0 0	7,912 0 0	594 0 0	
227	Dantra	...	...	...	2,700 0 0	2,606 0 0	518 0 0	
228	Guda	...	...	...	675 0 0	800 0 0	140 0 0	
229	Lamba	...	...	...	4,494 0 0	8,000 0 0	786 0 0	†
230	Bhabhina	...	...	...	121 0 0	121 0 0	20 0 0	
231	Benipura	...	...	...	351 0 0	500 0 0	67 0 0	
232	Gaiwar	...	...	...	300 0 0	400 0 0	58 0 0	
233	Mahsingh-ka-Khera	...	...	...	205 0 0	300 0 0	40 0 0	
234	Jaswantpura	...	...	...	350 0 0	500 0 0	67 0 0	
235	Bairol	...	...	...	1,300 0 0	2,942 0 0	275 0 0	†
236	Chandaria-Guda	...	...	...	120 0 0	150 0 0	23 0 0	

Statement No. III—Continued.

Serial number	Name of Thikana.	Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
237	Uchkiya	325 0 0	500 0 0	101 0 0	
238	Chatarsingt-ka-Khera	275 0 0	700 0 0	53 0 0	
239	Barwara	425 0 0	700 0 0	81 0 0	
240	Baradsingh-ka-Khera	250 0 0	250 0 0	18 0 0	
241	Jodhpuria	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	334 0 0	
242	Dabla	8,437 0 0	8,437 0 0	1,621 0 0	* †
243	Anesar-ka-Bhumia	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	15 0 0	
244	Shankarpura	40 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	
245	Bagpura	250 0 0	250 0 0	48 0 0	
PUNWAR.					
246	Deoli	900 0 0	800 0 0	173 0 0	
247	Gorana	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	288 0 0	
248	Bhopatpura	625 0 0	625 0 0	114 0 0	
249	Siyana	2,651 0 0	2,651 0 0	498 0 0	†
250	Kaseri	585 0 0	1,500 0 0	114 0 0	
251	Amli	2,725 0 0	2,725 0 0	523 0 0	
SOLANKHI.					
252	Rupnagai	13,008 0 0	32,000 0 0	2,501 0 0	* †
253	Juelwara	3,375 0 0	8,000 0 0	649 0 0	* †
254	Fitha	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
255	Khachrol	850 0 0	1,200 0 0	163 0 0	
256	Bhatwara	1,888 0 0	3,500 0 0	363 0 0	
257	Chandaria	330 0 0	700 0 0	65 0 0	
258	Matcha-Kheri	1,801 0 0	3,500 0 0	345 0 0	* †
259	Sajanpur	350 0 0	1,371 0 0	110 0 0	
260	Harisingh-ka-Khera	200 0 0	100 0 0	38 0 0	
261	Solankion-ka-Khera	225 0 0	250 0 0	43 0 0	
262	Panchtoli	75 0 0	300 0 0	14 0 0	
263	Bhalota-ki-Kheri	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	381 0 0	
BHATI					
264	Mohi	6,629 0 0	9,555 0 0	1,273 0 0	* †
265	Buroli	2,825 0 0	2,825 0 0	542 0 0	* †
266	Jagpura	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	
267	Aloli	1,342 0 0	900 0 0	257 0 0	
268	Banin	966 0 0	1,500 0 0	192 0 0	
269	Bilola	348 0 0	750 0 0	81 0 0	
270	Dagla-ka-Khera	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	192 0 0	
271	Morwan	450 0 0	472 0 0	86 0 0	
272	Barara	804 0 0	1,093 0 0	156 0 0	
273	Uncha	3,100 0 0	3,100 0 0	529 0 0	

Statement No. III—*Concluded.*

Serial number.	Name of Thikana.			Income of S. 1907.	Present income.	Amount fixed in lieu of Chakri.	REMARKS.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	DULAWAT.						
274	Bhanpura	...	...	1,136 0 0	2 200 0 0	218 0 0	
275	Samal	...	...	1,738 0 0	3,000 0 0	334 0 0	
276	Singara	...	...	681 0 0	900 0 0	131 0 0	
277	Umarna	...	...	125 0 0	200 0 0	24 0 0	
278	Umrod	...	...	591 0 0	400 0 0	114 0 0	
	BHAKROT.						
279	Padraia	...	...	2,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	584 0 0	
280	Punawli	...	...	900 0 0	700 0 0	173 0 0	
281	Kanji-ka-Guda	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	96 0 0	
	MAJAWAT.						
282	Katar	...	...	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	192 0 0	
	SUWAWAT						
283	Semad	...	...	935 0 0	1,000 0 0	187 0 0	
284	Madar	...	...	125 0 0	150 0 0	24 0 0	
	PADIYAR.						
285	Kamba	...	...	606 0 0	700 0 0	116 0 0	
	HARA.						
286	Aeniya	...	...	1,121 8 0	1,121 8 0	216 0 0	
	KUMAWAT						
287	Tarpal	...	...	1,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	250 0 0	
	JADAV.						
288	Taleri	...	...	522 0 0	800 0 0	101 0 0	
	BALNOT.						
289	Kara-Kheri	...	...	100 0 0	150 0 0	19 0 0	
	SANKHLA.						
290	Bhairon Singh-ka-Kheia	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	36 0 0	
	LUNAWAT.						
291	Lunawaton-ka-Kheia	...	...	317 0 0	317 0 0	61 0 0	
	Grand Total			4,79,175 15 0	7,79,398 10 9	89,816 8 0	

N.B.— They have Tazim.

† They are given Bira in Darikhana (Darbar).

Statement No. IV.

List of Umraos and other Jagirdars whose services have not yet been commuted into cash.

Serial number.	Name of Thikana				Income of S. 1907.	Amount which should be in lieu of services.	REMARKS.	
UMRAOS.								
Ranawat.								
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Karjahi	..	...	...	9,496 12 6	1,824 0 0	~ † ‡
2	Sheorati	..	...	...	14,710 0 0	2,724 0 0	~ † ‡
Mulimmedan.								
3	17th Umrao	..	...	...	3,000 0 0	576 0 0	* † ‡
Total				...	27,206 12 6	5,124 0 0		
OTHER JAGIRDARS.								
Jhala.								
4	Pannakheta	...	...	...	1,099 0 0	211 0 0	In state- ment No. III also.
Chouhan.								
	Bhupalnagar	...	...	...	2,422 0 0	656 0 0	
Kishnauat.								
5	Manpur	...	...	...	25 0 0	5 0 0	†
6	Thana	...	...	...	2,742 0 0	430 0 0	
7	Jasurikheda	...	...	...	360 0 0	68 0 0	
Saktawat.								
8	Semari	...	...	...	2,610 0 0	501 0 0	* †
9	Rasodpura	...	...	...	50 0 0	10 0 0	
Ranawat.								
10	Cendha	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	480 0 0	
11	Bhagwatpura	...	...	...	600 0 0	115 0 0	
12	Madanpura	...	...	...	250 0 0	49 0 0	
Rathor.								
13	Rupakheri	...	...	...	2,238 0 0	429 0 0	
14	Sawaigarh	...	...	...	777 0 0	149 0 0	
Kumawat								
15	Samicha	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	
Gor.								
16	Falasia	...	...	...	1,600 0 0	307 0 0	
Total				...	18,773 0 0	3,602 0 0		
Grand Total				...	45,979 12 6	8,726 0 0		

N.B.—They have Tazim.

†They are given Bira in Darikhana (Darbar.)

‡They are given Bira at the time of departure.

Statement No. V.

List of Jagirdars whose services have not been commuted into cash by order.

Serial number.	Name of Thikana				Income of S. 1907.	Amount which should be in lieu of services	REMARKS.
HAJURAT.							
Jhala.					Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Barind	...	...	...	130 0 0	44 0 0	
Chouhan.							
2	Salera	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	
3	Boraj	...	...	...	800 0 0	154 0 0	
4	Boraj-ka-Khera	...	...	...	500 0 0	96 0 0	
5	Akya	...	...	...	2,648 12 0	508 8 0	†
6	Kodakda	...	...	...	500 0 0	96 0 0	
Ranawat.							
7	Orwadia	...	...	...	2,700 0 0	518 0 0	
8	Netawal	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	346 0 0	†
9	Sakroda	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	192 0 0	†
10	Dhaneria	...	...	...	700 0 0	134 0 0	†
11	M. dri	...	...	...	730 0 0	103 0 0	†
12	Piplauti	...	...	...	200 0 0	38 0 0	
Chawada.							
13	Kalarwas	...	...	...	10,397 0 0	1,995 0 0	* †
14	Arjia	...	...	...	5,004 7 0	961 0 0	* †
Total					28,010 9 0	5,377 8 0	
ZANANI DODHI							
Rathor.							
15	Bedwas	...	...	...	400 0 0	77 0 0	
16	Mataji-ka-Khera	...	...	...	400 0 0	77 0 0	
17	Dabkura	...	...	...
18	Machda	...	...	...
19	Khardibau	...	...	...
20	Pharara	...	...	...
21	Khakdra	...	...	...
Kumawat.							
22	Kishnakheri	...	...	...	400 0 0	77 0 0	
HUNTING PLACES OR CHOWKIS IN MAGRAS.							
Jhala.							
23	Tank	...	...	...	362 0 0	70 0 0	†
Chouhan.							
24	Rati-talai	...	...	...	225 0 0	43 0 0	
25	Rod-ka-Gura	...	...	...	125 0 0	24 0 0	
26	Mohan Ram-ka-Gura	...	...	...	100 0 0	10 0 0	
Chundawat.							
27	Patial	...	...	...	200 0 0	38 0 0	
Solankhi.							
28	Khakrod	...	...	...	50 0 0	10 0 0	
Devra.							
29	Debari	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	288 0 0	
30	Barda	...	...	...	210 0 0	40 0 0	
31	Morwania	...	...	...	200 0 0	38 0 0	
Total					2,972 0 0	570 0 0	
Grand Total					32,182 9 0	6,178 8 0	

N.B.—*They have Tazim.

†They are given Bira in Darikhana (Darbar.)

Statement No. VI.

Statement showing the *Jaqir* held by *Rajpoots*.

Serial number.	Clan	Nos of Thikannas with number of their villages.		Income of S. 1907.	Reverted to Khalsa after S. 1907.		Granted after S. 1907.		Remaining number of Thikana and their Villages.		Present Net Income	REMARKS.
		Thikana	Villages		Villages.	Thikana.	Villages.	Thikana.	Villages.			
1	...	8	199	Rs. a. p.	...	...	2	2	10	201	1,08,228 0 0	
2	...	23	120	1 07,029 0 0	...	...	10	4	25	128	92,390 12 0	
3	...	15	362	78,481 0 0	82	6	4	3	12	284	1,47,311 0 0	
4	...	26	150	2,53,609 0 0	1	1	1	1	26	151	1,17,637 0 0	
5	...	25	44	1,47,107 0 0	...	...	6	2	27	50	1,07,073 8 0	
6	...	5	160	81,873 8 0	...	...	...	...	4	151	54,775 12 0	
7	...	2	69	56,808 12 0	9	1	...	...	2	69	31,477 0 0	
8	...	51	204	71,477 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	200	1,78,973 2 0	
9	...	129	52	1,84,455 6 0	54	5	27	13	113	54	3,06,893 1 6	
10	...	54	193	4,89,114 10 6	4	20	8	7	55	197	1,69,206 8 0	
11	...	8	66	1,54,593 8 0	1	3	2	1	8	67	38,306 0 0	
12	...	1	3	35,581 0 0	1	1	3	1	2	5	15,401 13 0	
13	...	12	77	6,956 3 0	1	...	2	2	13	38	24,952 0 0	
14	...	10	11	23,208 0 0	1	1	1	1	10	11	17,961 0 0	
15	...	5	9	17,452 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	9	4,271 0 0	
16	...	3	4	4,271 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	4	3,400 0 0	
17	...	1	1	3,400 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,000 0 0	
18	...	2	2	1,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,060 0 0	
19	...	1	1	1,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	606 0 0	
20	...	5	5	606 0 0	...	...	...	...	3	3	1,910 0 0	
21	...	3	7	2,210 0 0	2	2	...	...	1	10	21,398 8 0	
22	...	2	3	18,898 8 0	2	2	5	...	1	2	1,121 8 0	
23	...	3	4	2,121 8 0	1	1	...	...	3	4	2,700 0 0	
24	...	1	1	2,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,600 0 0	
25	...	1	1	1,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	522 0 0	
26	...	1	1	522 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	100 0 0	
27	...	1	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	500 0 0	
28	...	1	1	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	317 0 0	
Total		390	2231	14,9,282 9 0	163	46	74	38	352	2136	15,07,635 8 6	

(iii) QAID KHALSA.

A grant of Jagir is generally speaking personal. that is for the life time of the person to whom the grant is made. This dictum is confirmed by the procedure adopted on the demise of a Jagirdar. When a Jagirdar dies, the State formally takes over the charge of the villages by sending an officer under a Qaid Khalsa Chitthi. Later on a new Patta is issued in the name of the successor. Generally the new grant under His Highness' sign manual is issued in the case of a real son. In case of adoption previous sanction of the Ruler is essential. Before the issue of a Patta, a succession fee or Qaid Nazrana is levied at the rate of one year's income if the successor be a real son. Fifty per cent. more is charged in the case of an adopted son. There are a few Sardars, such as Amet, Gogunda, Kanore, Banera who have to pay only 8 per cent. of their income as succession fee.

It has been noticed that the Jagirdars, specially the Umraos, have in their possession more villages than mentioned in their Patta. The reason put forth by them is that either the old names have changed or they are hamlets newly inhabited within the limits of some of their Patta villages. It is also noticed that some of the villages mentioned in Pattas are not in their possession. Mahrana Shri Fateh Singhji did not like to issue a Patta that did not strictly agree with the numbers of village that were held by Jagirdars in possession and consequently stopped the practice of issuing of fresh Patta on the demise of a Jagirdar. This departure from the old practice is not advisable. If a liberal line of policy were adopted, the best procedure in the interest of both the State and Jagirdar would be to ascertain the actual number of villages in the possession of Jagirdar in excess of those mentioned in the Patta and on such of them as were not mentioned in the previous Pattas, Chhatoond and Chakri on recognised principle may be levied, and the possession of Jagirdars confirmed by a fresh grant as has recently been done in the case of Shankargarh (Deogarh). Under this procedure the State will get its dues and Jagirdars will retain their old possession.

With the connivance of State officials some of the Jagirdars have been avoiding the payment of succession fee or Nazrana. On suitable occasions this irregularity has been rectified. The list of those who have now agreed to pay succession fee is given below :—

Serial number.	Name of Thikana.	Amount of Nazrana.	REMARKS.
		Rs a. p.	
1	Kanor 	1,920 0 0	@ 8 p r cent.
2	Bhindar 	58,500 0 0	
3	Bhunas 	151 0 0	
4	Tana 	6,990 0 0	
5	Bavlas 	4,211 0 0	
6	Kakarwa 	6,332 13 0	
7	Kuncholi 	1,170 0 0	
8	Jewana 	3,870 0 0	
9	Gothra 	1,045 0 0	
10	Boria 	1,745 0 0	
11	Panchtoli 	780 0 0	
12	Bar,da 	772 0 0	
13	Shivdari 	780 0 0	
14	Nathawato-ka-Khera <i>alias</i> Harisingh ka-Khera 	517 0 0	

(iv) JUDICIAL POWERS.

Judicial powers exercised by the Solas were not regulated on any scale and had been a source of constant worry and trouble. To regularise and confer these powers on Solas, a Committee was appointed—

1. Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor.
2. Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera.
3. Dewan Bahadur Kanwer Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister.
4. Pandit Madanmohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.
5. Mr. C. G. C. Trench, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner.

Their unanimous recommendation received His Highness' sanction. They are as follows :—

(1) Decisions and orders of Raj Shree Mehakma Khas and Mahendraj Sabha, supreme Courts of the State, shall always be binding on the Thikana.

(2) Except in cases defined in section 3 and in those in which the Thikana is a party, all other cases mentioned in the Indian Penal Code occurring within the limits of a Thikana shall be enquired into, tried and decided by the Thikana.

For this Section, and the following Sections, Thikana will not be considered a party to the suit where though the Thikana is complainant the other parties therein have no objection to the proceedings being conducted and the case being decided by the Thikana Court.

In cases detailed in this section all incomes derived from Court-fees, fine etc. as per law, would go to the Thikana.

(3) All cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, Thuggy, Sati, slavery, counterfeiting coin and State documents, rape, forgery, offences against the State occurring within the limits of the Thikana shall immediately, as they occur, be reported to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha and the nearest Darbar's Police Station. Enquiry of such cases shall be conducted by the Thikana and the Darbar Police jointly. Enquiry need not be held up pending the arrival of Darbar Police.

The Thikana shall with their opinion commit to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha all cases mentioned above after the conclusion of the trial with the accused and the materials relating thereto. The income accruing from Stamp, fine etc., would go to the Darbar.

(4) The Thikana Courts are empowered to award imprisonment of either description not exceeding 3 years and fine upto Rs. 1,000.

(5) All cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party, where the suit value does not exceed Rs. 10,000, or the suit value cannot be estimated and the plaintiff files a suit in the Thikana Court, will be heard by the Thikana, provided that the defendant or one of the defendants reside within the limits of the Thikana Court, if there are more than one defendant or the disputed property is situated within the limits of the Thikana.

(6) All Civil cases excepting those in which the Thikana is a party and where the suit value is above Rs. 10,000, will be referred to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha with the opinion of the Thikana after due enquiry, pro-

vided they satisfy all conditions mentioned in section 5. Court-fees and other fees in such cases will go to the Darbar.

For this and proceeding sections the Thikana would not be considered a party when the opposite party has no objection to the case being tried and decided by the Thikana Court.

(7) According to the conditions laid down in Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6 all cases in which Thikana is a party will be tried in the nearest Sessions Judge Court.

(8) Where the Thikana is plaintiff no Court-fee would be charged at the time of instituting the suit but in case it is decided against the Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per law, from Thikana and in case it is decided in favour of Thikana, Court-fees would be charged, as per Rules, from the defendant.

(9) Applications presented by the Thikana would be accepted on ordinary paper.

(10) Appeals from the decisions and orders of the Thikana Court would lie to Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha who will pass such orders as it deems necessary.

(11) Raj Shri Mahendraj Sabha is empowered to send for the file of any case pending in the Thikana Court and to pass such orders as they deem necessary. They are further empowered to transfer any case to Sessions and the District Judge for trial on sufficient grounds or try it in the Sabha itself.

(12) The right of receiving Court-fees and fine in such cases shall be determined by Sections 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

(13) Criminals punished by the Thikana Courts can be kept in their jails provided the arrangements and buildings are such as have been approved by the Darbar.

✓ (14) Any Officer specially empowered can inspect the Thikana jails, and if they are found unsatisfactory reasonable time limit would be given to set them right.

✓ (15) Thikana Courts shall be inspected by any officer specially deputed for the purpose.

(16) All orders, laws and circulars which have been or would be sanctioned by the Darbar shall be binding on the Thikana Courts.

(17) Persons residing within the limits of the Thikana Court shall be summoned by the Darbar and their Courts through the Thikana, but the Darbar and their Courts would summon them directly in case the Thikana fails to comply within a proper time limit. Persons residing within Khalsa or other Thikana limits can be summoned through District Officers or Thikanas concerned.

(18) Fines imposed on residents of Thikanas shall be realised through them, while on those residing within Khalsa or other Thikana shall be realised through the District Officer or the Thikana concerned.

(19) All clerks holding enquiry, investigation or trial in Civil or Criminal cases should be competent and of good conduct.

(20) In case the Darbar find that the arrangement of the Thikana in regard to the exercise of powers entrusted to them is not satisfactory, a Judicial Officer will be appointed by the Darbar at Thikana's cost. If there is interference or contumacy on the part of the Thikanas, His Highness shall pass such orders as he may deem necessary.

The following circular was issued on Bhado Badi 4th, Samvat 1987 with regard to matters that can be taken up by the Umraos on executive side :—

“ All Umraos are permitted to settle matters concerning their revenue, adoption of Shikmi Jagirdars and their Chakri, disobedience of order and confiscation of Jagir granted by the Thikana. The aggrieved party shall have the right of appeal to Raj Shri Mehakma Khas and during its pendency no action ought to be taken by the Thikana”.

The Thikanas have been permitted to use the following seal on Judicial papers :—

श्री एकलिंगजी. श्री राम जी. जुडिशियल कोर्ट कानोड. राज्य मेवाड सम्वत् १९८७ आसोज सुद ९
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(B) JAGIR HELD BY PERSONS OTHER THAN RAJPUTS.

Besides Rajputs Mutsadis (officials) and Paswans (Courtiers) hold Jagirs. Among the official class there are the Mahajans and Kayasths, and among the courtiers, Dhabais (Foster brothers) and Dhinkria (Slaves). These Jagirs are held on a different tenure. They pay no Chhatoond but render personal service only by attending the Palace, where their services are utilised by the Ruler for such purposes as he deems fit.

As far as the official class is concerned, it can fairly be expected that their constant attendance at the Court shall have to be abandoned and the time will come when they will be required to pay the usual Chhatoond to begin with, and the levy of other legitimate Raj dues will follow, such as the commutation of service into cash, and the levy of succession fees.

As regards the Courtiers, with the exception of those who hold substantial Jagirs—and such cases are only a few—all others will continue to render personal service as they are doing now.

In short, the official class ultimately shall have to pay all the legitimate Raj dues on the average actual income found at the time when these dues are levied.

In these Jagirs till now the revenue was equally divided amongst the sons but the eldest son recently began to claim a larger share and it gave rise to many disputes. Consequently His Highness the Maharana Sahib has laid down for future guidance a rule under which the eldest son is to get 0-12-0 and the remaining 0-4-0 are to be shared equally by the younger sons. The major share of the Jagir under this rule was allotted to the eldest son on the ground that he had to render personal service to the Darbar and should therefore be better provided for.

A list of Jagirs held by different classes of Mutsadis and Paswans is detailed below. It indicates the extent of influence that each class has at the Court. Mahajans hold Jagir yielding about Rs. 25,000 per year, Kayasths about Rs. 12,500 and Dhabai and Dhinkria nearly half of what the Kayasths hold.

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsaddis and Paswans, and their income.

Serial number.	Jagirdar.		Name of village.	Annual income.	Income of other miscella- neous lands.	Total Income.	REMARKS.
	Caste.	Name.					
			MAHAJANS				
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kothari	Balwant Singhji ...	1 Netavlia .. 2 Borao ..	825 0 0 3,960 0 0	150 0 0	4,935 0 0	
2	„	Bhanwar Lal, Bakhtawar Lal ..	Two Panties in Merta ..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
3	Birani	Sagram Singh ..	Half Bagundara	225 0 0	..	225 0 0	
4	Bolya	Lachhmi Lal ..	Baria ...	900 0 0	25 0 0	925 0 0	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsaddis and Paswans, and their income—(continued.)

Serial number.	Jagirdar.		Name of village.	Annual income.	Income of other miscellaneous lands.	Total Income.	REMARKS.
	Caste.	Name.					
				MAHAJANS.—(Concluded).			
5	Bolya	Dungar Singh ..	Siya-Kheri ..	Rs. a. p. 700 0 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 700 0 0	
6	Mehta	Fateh Lal ..	1 Bihara ..	1,200 0 0	105 0 0	6,805 0 0	
			2 Govlia with hamlet ..	1,500 0 0			
			3 Deoli ..	2,500 0 0			
			4 Rajola-ka-khera.	1,500 0 0			
7	"	Akhai Singh, Bijai Singh.	1 Savpura ..	1,000 0 0	377 0 0	6,668 0 0	
			2 Ghanoli ..	1,400 0 0	120 0 0		
			3 Jojva ..	1,700 0 0	271 0 0		
			4 Sangva ..	1,800 0 0	..		
8	"	Lachhman Singh Shardul Singh.	Pal-ka-Khera	2,500 0 0	175 0 0	2,675 0 0	
9	"	Nawal Singh ...	Senthi ..	2,500 0 0	145 0 0	2,645 0 0	
10	"	Udai Lal ..	1 Eklingspura ..	1,000 0 0	65 0 0	2,465 0 0	
			2 Sankhara ..	1,400 0 0			
			3 Zalimpura				
11	"	Jagannath Singhji ..	1 Dhundhia ..	1,400 0 0	Badi	2,200 0 0	
			2 Alod ..	800 0 0			
12	"	Tej Singh Jagat Singh ...	Zalimpura ..	2,171 0 0	..	2,171 0 0	
13	"	Lachhman Singh s/o Govind Singh	1 Lapsia Khera	1,300 0 0	45 0 0	2,046 0 0	
			2 Ranija ..	701 0 0	..		
14	"	Jiwan Singh Jaswant Singh Madan Singh	Barora ..	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
15	"	Chhagan Singh ..	Jitawas ..	700 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0	
16	"	Raghunath Singh ..	Agarpura ...	500 0 0	245 0 0	745 0 0	
17	"	Girdhari Singh ..	Bilyo ..	400 0 0	115 0 0	515 0 0	
18	"	Bhim Singh ..	1 Kharandya..	200 0 0	..	450 0 0	
			2 Madri ..	250 0 0	..		
19	"	Moti Singh —	Padla ...	225 0 0	90 0 0	315 0 0	
20	"	Rikhabdas s/o Ambao	Kala-ka-Guda	200 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	
21	"	Ranjeet Lal ..	Madri ..	151 0 0	50 0 0	201 0 0	
22	"	Bhopal Singh ..	Deori ...	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
23	"	Pannalal, Madan Lal, Motilal	1 Ladpura(half)	725 0 0	121 0 0	1,346 0 0	
			2 Mehtaji-ka-Khera	500 0 0	..		
24	"	Girdharilal Rugh Lal, Govind Lal	1 Ladpura(half)	725 0 0	104 0 0	1,229 0 0	
			2 Chhadanga-ka-Khera ..	200 0 0	..		
			3 Dautia ...	200 0 0	..		
25	"	Takhta ..	Anjna ...	700 0 0	24 0 0	724 0 0	
26	"	Ganesh Lal ..	One Panti in Mehta ..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
27	Murdia	Hiralal ..	Rain ...	700 0 0	150 0 0	850 0 0	
28	Ladda	Fateh Lal ..	Chhayan(half)	51 0 0	125 0 0	176 0 0	
29	Seth	Chhagan Mal ..	1 Parasoli ...	5,000 0 0	300 0 0	5,850 0 0	
			2 Kundal ..	550 0 0	..		
30	"	Panna Lal ..	Piplia ..	451 0 0	..	451 0 0	
31	Surana	Ratan Singh ..	Vansni ...	385 0 0	..	385 0 0	
					TOTAL ..	50,407 0 0	

Serial number.	Jagirdar.		Name of village.	Annual income.	Income of other miscellaneous lands.	Total Income.	REMARKS.
	Caste.	Name.					
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
			KAYASTHS				
1	Pancholi	Sajjan Singh	Fatehpur	5,000 0 0	..	5,000 0 0	
2	"	Indar Nath Lachmi Nath Manak Nath	1 Sakroda 2 Puthol 3 Sapol 4 P marpura 5 Keli with Kheri	1,000 0 0 735 0 0 841 0 0 1,307 0 0 387 0 0	260 0 0	4,815 0 0	
			6 They get cash in lieu of the Income of the land granted to them in Thur, Bherdia and Dudpura	285 0 0 ..			
3	Pancholi	Ratan Singh ..	Khakar ..	2,100 0 0	..	2,100 0 0	
4	"	Magan Lal ..	Vari ..	1,050 0 0	150 0 0	1,200 0 0	
5	"	Rooplal, Bheem Singh. ..	Cash on account of Lakhna ..	1,100 0 0	61 0 0	1,161 0 0	
6	"	Mohan Chand ..	Banai ..	700 0 0	Bari	700 0 0	
7	"	Amar Chand ..	Kherli	465 0 0	..	465 0 0	
8	"	Duleh Chand ..	Sangria ..	250 0 0	10 0 0	260 0 0	
9	"	Onkarnath, Jawalanath, Urjan Nath,	Banjari ..	141 0 0	11 0 0	152 0 0	
10	"	Rai Kesri Lal ..	1 Nandvail .. 2 Danta ..	900 0 0 1,200 0 0	.. ..	2,100 0 0	
11	"	Baxi Gulab Singh ...	Mandap ..	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	
12	"	Mahasani Rooplal ...	1 Semlia .. 2 Banslia .. 3 Rebaria-ka-Guda ..	570 0 0 425 0 0 201 0 0	400 0 0	1,596 0 0	
13	"	Munshi Rughnath Lal, Partap Lal, Gameer Lal..	Two Pantis in Mhow ..	451 0 0	..	451 0 0	
14	"	Munshi Dhuli Lal ..	1 Jodhano .. 2 One Panti in Mhow ..	175 0 0 150 0 0	.. ..	325 0 0	
15	"	Munshi Misrilal	Sakria ..	325 0 0	..	325 0 0	
16	"	Munshi Jagannath	Bhimlot (half) ..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
17	"	Sahiwal Madan Singh, Bheem Singh	1 Chikalwas .. 2 Dudakheri ..	1,100 0 0 1,000 0 0	5 0 0 ..	2,105 0 0	
18	"	Sahiwal Govind Singh, Pratap Singh	Dodavali with Khera ..	1,100 0 0	5 0 0	1,105 0 0	
19	"	Sahiwal Moti Singh	Somawas (half)	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	
20	"	Sahiwal Manohar Singh ..	Do.	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	
					TOTAL ..	25,110 0 0	

Statement showing the villages held in Jagir by Mutsaddis and
Paswans, and their income—(*Concluded.*)

Serial number.	Jagirdar.		Name of village	Annual income.	Income of other miscellaneous lands.	Total Income.	REMARKS.
	Caste.	Name.					
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
DHABHAIS AND DHINKRIAS							
1	Dhabai	Meghraj ..	Pulan	1,091 12 6	Land in Bhawana 483 0 0	1,574 12 6	
2	"	Amar Singh ..	1 Birdholia .. 2 Sardia-ki-Sarai ..	1,500 0 0 50 0 0	}	1,550 0 0	
3	"	Khemraj ..	Lakhmipura ..	810 0 0		855 0 0	
4	"	Sukhdeo ..	Maderia ..	609 3 0	..	609 3 0	
5	"	Grand son of Nagraj ..	Sakroda ..	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	
6	"	Moti	Manohar Kheti ..	439 0 0	..	439 0 0	
7	"	Govind Lal ..	1 Madra .. 2 Kaulikhera ..	350 0 0 35 0 0	.. ..	} 385 0 0	
8	"	Son of Panna Lal ..	Rodi	375 0 0	..		
9	"	Nand Lal ..	Lava ka-Khera (Senti-ka-Khera)	175 0 0	80 0 0	255 0 0	
10	Padiyar	Partha ..	Farighati ..	120 0 0	263 0 0	383 0 0	
11	Dhinkria	Onkar Lal ..	1 Dhamana .. 2 Kundal .. 3 Panihara-ka-Gudah ..	1,350 0 0 400 0 0 150 0 0	} Bari	1,900 0 0	
12	"	Jagannath's son ..	1 Falasia .. 2 Dhanna-ki-Bhagal .. 3 Ngag-ki-Bhagal	700 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0		1,284 14 0	
13	"	Nand Lal ..	Kasaria-Kheri ..	611 0 0	..	611 0 0	
14	"	Bal Krishan ..	Kishanpura alias Tagria ..	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	
15	"	Roop Ram ..	Gopalpura ..	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
16	"	Bhero Gopo ..	Murda (half) ..	319 9 6	50 0 0	369 9 6	
17	Chauhan	Nawla s/o Dhanna ..	Dulano ..	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	
					TOTAL ..	12,441 7 0	

✓ (C) MUAFI.

Muafis are of two kinds, *viz.*—

(1) Chakrana, in which the owner has to render service by personal attendance.

(2) To which no service is attached.

Muafi Chakrana is generally held by different classes as also by the Purohits.

Muafis to which no obligation is attached consist of three classes—

(a) Sasnik.

(b) Udak.

(3) Pujnarth, *e. g.*, meant for the worship of temple.

Sasnik Muafi is more or less like a Jagir with the exception that the holder pays no Chhatoond, Chakri or anything else to the State. It is subject to Muris Ala rule. Charans, Raos etc. have Muafi Sasnik.

Udak Muafi is one which is given in charity on some special occasions like an Eclipse, etc., death or recovery from serious illness of a Prince. As a rule the grant is inscribed in a Tamba Patra. This also falls under the Muris Ala rule.

Muafi Pujnarth or pertaining to temples is one which is endowed to some temple or Sthan and the income of which is utilised for their worship and maintenance. They are not resumable and are of a permanent nature. The State has a separate Department for managing Muafis of this class. Its list is given below :—

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Temples in Mewar

Serial number.	Name of Temple.	Income.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	DEVASTHAN.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	
1	Rakhabdeoiji	74,399 15 0	52,678 4 6	
2	Sadar Ganeshji	34 0 6	...	
3	Palana Ganeshji	29 13 3	16 8 0	
4	Dhaneria Ganeshji	89 10 9	36 1 6	
5	Parmeshwarji	1,78,520 6 0	1,38,891 8 9	
6	Devji Javan Subeshwarji	2,662 6 9	2,638 6 6	
7	Bhempadmeshwarji	2,947 5 0	2,246 10 6	
8	Pasupatesarji	674 10 0	373 5 3	
9	Bej Nathji	1,193 2 0	737 5 9	
10	Jagannath Raji	7,595 13 6	6,201 14 3	
11	Chaturbhujji Maharaj Gadbor	10,877 15 0	9,648 2 3	
12	Jawan Suraj Behariji	5,228 15 6	3,558 0 3	
13	Sarup Shyamji (Sadar)	1,752 15 6	1,432 14 3	
14	Udey Shyamji	109 3 3	77 13 3	
15	Gulab Sarup Behariji	1,808 11 6	1,547 8 6	
16	Do. Gordhan-Bitas	1,680 4 9	1,679 3 9	
17	Abe Sarup Behariji	2,116 1 0	1,704 1 6	

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Temples in Mewar
—Concluded.

Serial number	Name of Temple	Income.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
18	Muli Manoharji ...	140 8 0	131 4 9	
19	Jan Rajji ...	6 0 0	..	
20	Laxminarayanji ...	116 1 0	78 9 0	
21	Chaturbhujji Dhanera ...	18 15 9	...	
22	Madan Mohanlalji Ghati...	2,940 5 6	3,217 8 6	
23	Madan Mohanlalji Mathura	5,741 15 3	6,676 11 9	
24	Four Vallabhhul temples	33,713 4 6	33,713 4 6	
25	Mataji Ambayji ...	1,309 8 3	1,471 4 0	
26	Anupurnaji Chita ...	865 7 9	732 4 0	
27	Mahastyaaji ...	2,138 10 6	1,675 11 6	
28	Asawaraji ...	549 9 3	178 7 3	
29	Rup Narainji Sevanti ...	2,438 3 3	1,868 15 3	
30	Narbdashwai Mahadeo Jaisamand ...	952 3 3	866 14 3	
	Total ...	3,42,652 1 6	2,74,074 0 6	
	DHARAM SABHA.			
31	Ban Nathji ...	2,128 6 6	1,266 3 6	
32	Narbdeshwaiji ...	923 8 0	148 6 9	
33	Pitambar Raiji ...	314 12 3	23 8 0	
34	Jawan Rup Bihariji ...	407 14 9	301 0 0	
35	Tareshwaiji ...	635 8 0	150 0 9	
	Total ...	4,460 1 6	1,889 3 0	
	ZILA GIRWA.			
36	Nai Mataji Ambayji ...	257 11 0	25 8 0	
37	Jawai Mataji ...	314 5 6	30 8 0	
38	Pitambar Raiji Lakadwas ...	425 11 6	190 2 0	
	Total ...	997 12 0	246 2 0	
	ZILA JAHAZPUR.			
39	Ganeshji Mansa Puranji ...	831 6 6	184 7 0	
40	Baldasji ...	153 9 9	93 6 3	
41	Mahadeoji Raj Rajeshwarji ...	347 3 3	62 1 0	
42	Mahadeoji Shante-hwaiji ...	76 1 3	64 8 0	
43	Someshwar Mahadeo ...	31 0 0	3 0 0	
44	Bij Nandji ...	677 15 3	224 1 0	
	Total ...	2,117 4 0	636 7 3	
	ZILA RASMI.			
45	Mangleshwaiji ...	429 4 0	176 5 0	
	Total ...	429 4 0	176 5 0	
	Grand Total...	3,50,656 7 0	2,77,022 1 9	
	Besides there are temples directly under Mahakma khas. They are :—			
1	Kankroli ...	1,51,975 15 0	1,90,348 2 0	Excess is met by Gusainji.
2	Nathdwara ...	3,70,519 11 6	8,63,068 12 3	
	Total ...	10,22,495 10 6	10,53,416 14 3	

In addition to these there are small Muafis pertaining to small village temples or Devras. Their details have not yet been scheduled.

In Sasnik and Udak Muafi the property is partitioned equally amongst the sons.

Amongst Khatdarshans there are Sthandharies ('Sthan' means a place held sacred being once the seat of a Godly ascetic or some well-known religious preacher and 'Dhari' means a holder). About such incomes there was no regular register, but one has now been prepared. Here is its summary :—

Serial No.	Name of the district where the Math lies.		Name of		Income according to 5 years' average.	Annual cash Lagat.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Udaipur City	...	Mitharamji's Narsing,	...	3,686 6 6	2,214 4 0
	"	...	Hanuman Ghat	...	" 9 6	2,010 0 0
3	"	...	Prayngdasji's Asthal	...	5,474 9 6	4 8 0
4	"	...	Bajji's Kund...	...	1,527 12 9	451 0 0
5	"	...	Khera Math	...	8,809 0 0	433 4 0
6	"	...	Umraogirji's Math	...	1,064 2 9	6 12 0
7	"	...	Radhavallabji's temple	...	4,380 9 9	...
8	"	...	Thakurji Radha Prian Vallabhji	...	1,883 10 0	...
9	Sahara	...	Anjna	...	1,851 11 6	...
10	"	...	Laduwas	...	6,860 12 3	...
11	Chitor	...	Nilkantiji	...	3,116 10 3	96 0 0
12	"	...	Bara Math	...	2,219 9 0	...
13	Hurda	...	Dantra	...	1,251 0 0	...
14	Tonk.	...	Akya	...	1,685 0 0	...
15	78 other small Maths	...	...	...	26,891 15 0	5,215 12 0
Total					71,437 6 9	10,441 8 0

If any Sthandhari leads an immoral or unworthy life he is removed and another man put in his place.

Formerly Bhat Ram Shankarji used to enquire about their rights in Udaipur which caused them and their witnesses a lot of inconvenience and expenditure. A more convenient method is now adopted. The district officers concerned conduct the enquiry and submit papers to Raj Shri Mehakma Khas.

Full information is not yet available as to the acreage of the different kinds of Muafi and so no detailed list could be given. From a summary enquiry it has been found that in all districts there are 461 villages and 2,36,255 bighas of land held in Muafi.

It was generally noticed that Muafidars used to sell or mortgage their land and thus lost their holdings for good. To put a stop to this practice His Highness the late Maharana Sahib issued a circular in Samvat year 1974 that no Muafidar should mortgage or sell Muafi land nor should any body purchase or receive in mortgage any such land. All transactions contrary to this rule will be held null and void and Muafi confiscated without any consideration for the money advanced thereon.

Even before the publication of the above circular a large number of Muafi land was already sold or mortgaged. Hence it has necessitated the framing of fresh rules for redeeming such mortgages. Enquiries will be made to find out the actual amount the mortgagee may have recovered upto date. If the total amount comes to twice the mortgage money the land will be redeemed forthwith. However, if the amount secured falls short of double the mortgage money the balance would be made good by continuing the possession of the mortgage to such number of years as may bring him the balance (Baras kati) provided the number of years does not exceed 24. At the expiry of this period the land will be restored to the Muafidar.

In many cases it is found that a Muafidar has mortgaged or sold both Kharam and Bhog and after that he died issueless. There the mortgageer or the buyer is regarded as Kharamdar and rent fixed on it as on other tenants of the village.

GENERAL.

(i) DOCTRINE OF LAPSE (MURISALA).

Doctrine of Lapse is of ancient origin. Its full application was neglected on account of various influences at work. The more so as many of the Ministers during their incumbency looked more to their personal interest than to that of the State. In order to apply strictly this principle even in case of the Solas, Maharana Shri Fateh Singhji resumed the Thikana of Asind which was held by a member of the most influential clan, the Chundawats. This resumption was based on the ground that the last holder died without an issue and that there was no direct male descendant surviving of the original grantee. His Highness Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji is applying the principle vigorously.

Jagir is to be granted only in consideration of some special service and now the time is fast approaching when the real test to justify fresh Jagir would be, whether the original grantee has rendered such service as has brought permanent benefit to the State or to the Ruler. In future this factor alone would entitle their continuance. To avoid the application of the principle skillful manœuvring has been resorted to but in time to come these moves will not go undetected and the State interests will carry the day.

During the reign of the present Maharana Sahib 114 villages carrying an annual income of Rs. 87, 511-6-9 have reverted to Khalsa under this very principle, a detailed list of which is given below:—

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris Ala Act.

Serial number.	Name of village.						Present income.	REMARKS.
							Rs. a. p.	
1	Bila Gawaidi	...	...	...	...	...	249 0 0	
2	Akheypur	...	...	...	...	...	731 0 0	
3	Bhaldiya	...	...	...	...	...	151 0 0	
4	Kodo-Khet	...	...	...	...	...	112 0 0	
5	Maupura	...	...	...	...	...	343 12 0	
6	Dai-la-lhera	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
7	Lun-Khanda	...	...	...	...	...	1,487 0 0	
8	Keria Bakhatpura	...	...	...	...	...	220 12 0	
9	Chokdi	...	...	...	...	...	738 12 0	
10	Nawalpura	...	...	...	...	...	313 10 0	
11	Bharak	...	...	...	...	...	1,206 0 0	
12	Bijna (Muafi)	...	...	...	...	...	588 0 0	
13	Ghodach	...	...	...	...	...	3,712 13 0	
14	Dumkhera	...	...	...	...	...	1,169 0 0	
15	Ajitpura	...	...	...	/	...	196 0 0	

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris
Ala Act—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of village.	Present income.	REMARKS.
		Rs a. p.	
	PATTA GADARMALA.		
16	Gadaramla	4,662 12 0	
17	Jagadari	1,067 1 0	
18	Nogavan	1,232 10 0	
19	Dhola-ka-Khera	586 3 0	
20	Govlia	320 13 0	
21	Kanpur Daulatpura	700 7 0	
22	Chak Deolia No. I	31 14 0	
23	Chak Deolia No. II	33 2 0	
24	Negdia	616 10 0	
25	Choba-ka-Kantharia	1,549 12 0	
26	Pithalpara	39 11 0	
27	Tula	2,589 12 0	
28	Sundarwa Mevda	2,422 13 0	
29	Kama	893 3 0	
30	Sar'ai	650 5 0	
31	Jadiya-Oda, Jakarpura Amarpura	460 0 0	
32	Jora-ka-Khera. (Bhawani Singhji's portion)	103 10 0	
33	Nathuwas Marera... ..	1,622 0 0	
34	Land in Shopura	60 0 0	
35	Kuncholi	2,168 14 0	
	PATTA CHAWAND.		
36	Chawand	2,434 0 0	
37	Katanwada	1,795 0 0	
38	Kherki	111 0 0	
39	Saloda	3,828 0 0	
40	Bandoli	852 0 0	
41	Kundali	821 0 0	
42	Padliya	474 0 0	
43	Chatni	122 0 0	
44	Alkal	133 0 0	
45	Ambola	217 0 0	
	PATTA BHADESAR.		
46	Bhadesar	703 0 0	
47	Gadria-ki-Dhani	85 0 0	
48	Jitawas with hamlet	764 0 0	
49	Begmania	402 0 0	
50	Lachhmipura	74 0 0	
51	Akola	1,089 0 0	
52	Daulatpura	405 0 0	

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris
Ala Act—(continued).

Serial number.	Name of village.	Present income.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	
53	Fatehpur	880 0 0	
54	Vyava	896 0 0	
55	Antari	836 0 0	
56	Nenanya	3,358 0 0	
57	Baman-Kheri	1,371 0 0	
58	Kering-ka-Khera	297 0 0	
59	Bavnat-ki-Kheri	135 0 0	
60	Javdo	2,515 0 0	
61	Dhanero	2,404 0 0	
62	Bood	6,111 0 0	
63	Hamipura	1,320 0 0	
64	Aklingspura	254 0 0	
65	Ganeshpura	283 0 0	
66	Jaisinghpura	762 0 0	
67	Bhamrano	2,462 13 0	
68	Sajelo	79 0 0	
69	Jadap	487 0 0	
70	Bata Talao	478 0 0	
71	Shyamji-ka-Khera	170 0 0	
72	Bhupal-pura	237 0 0	
73	Naya Tapia	325 0 0	
74	Meval-ki-Kheri	938 0 0	
75	Bhalot	800 0 0	
76	Gadoli	700 0 0	
77	Bhaludi	600 0 0	
78	Manji-la-Guda	400 0 0	
79	Bhutia	700 0 0	
80	Gati	250 0 0	
81	Dheerji-ka-Khera	300 0 0	
82	Bahlia-ki-Dhani	325 0 0	
83	Khera hamlet of Jenan	100 0 0	
84	Gulabji-ka-Gudah... ..	300 0 0	
85	Potla	200 0 0	
86	Badli	125 0 0	
87	Udpura	500 0 0	
88	Gopi-ka-Khera	400 0 0	
89	Ganga-Gudah	200 0 0	
90	Amarpura	500 0 0	
91	Bhavnath-ki-Kheri	145 0 0	
92	Chatra-ka-Khera	300 0 0	
93	Modawas	175 0 0	

Statement showing the villages confiscated under Muris
Ala Act—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of vil'age						Present income.	REMARKS.
							Rs a. p.	
94	Jaswantpura	...	..	...	...	...	475 0 0	
95	Tajela	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	
96	Bhagwatpura	...	...	...	...	...	325 0 0	
97	Gumanji-ka-Gudah	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	
98	Bhalota-ki-Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	
99	Garwarji-ka-Gudah	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	
100	Pipli-ka-Gudah	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
101	Sankla	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
102	Ganga-ki-Dhani	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	
103	Sopura	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
104	Piplia (1st part)	...	...	...	...	...	135 0 0	
105	Surajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	
PATTA ASIND.								
106	Kotra	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	
107	Bidnagar	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	
108	Murayla	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	
109	Mefliyas	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	
110	Morcha	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
111	Rasadpura	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	
112	Surajpura	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	
113	Sabalpara	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
114	Urjanpura	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
Grand Total						...	87,511 6 9	

(ii) FOREST.

Both in Khalsa and Jagirs there are forests. Their area is about 250 sq. miles in Khalsa and 2500 sq. miles in Jagir. On account of the negligence of the Raj District Officers, Jagirdars have succeeded in making large encroachment on the Khalsa forest land round about their Jagir villages. It has been decided that in such Jagir village land lying fallow should in no case be in excess of twice the occupied area and five times the crop area. The forest area remaining in excess should be taken over by Darbar as Rakhat and brought under conservancy.

Forests were not properly protected and the laws made for its conservation were not observed. It has now been decided to allot and mark out the forest area in each village sufficient for the grazing of its cattle and meeting its agricultural requirements. The rest is to be divided into blocks to be worked on a systematic plan.

In the wordings of the Pattas it is distinctly stated that possession is to be given over the crop signifying that, for other products such as fuel and grass on the surface and mineral on or under the surface, the Darbar retain its right. The general practice confirms this view, as Jagirdars enjoy only revenues derived from the agriculture produce or from cesses levied on the villages on their residential plots, industry and property. But the income derived from grass and wood do not form part of his revenues and for them he has to pay cesses under the name of Khar (grass), Lakar (wood). It is in some places termed Khunt-kati.

Many Jagirdars began to take full advantage of the forest produce in contravention of the wordings of the Patta grant, and had in some cases given up the payment of Khad-Lakar. In deference to their having enjoyed this unwarranted liberty for a long time it has been ruled that the Darbar should exercise full supervision over the Jagir forests in future and levy -/3/- in a rupee as royalty in the revenue of forests lying within Jagir areas, and -/1/- annas are to go to the Jagirdar.

A list of those Jagirdars who have consented to pay -/3/- in a rupee as royalty and accepted the Forest Rules is given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Thikana	S. No.	Name of the Thikana
1.	Gogunda.	13.	Bhervi.
2.	Kansi.	14.	Bhovatpura.
3.	Dhariyavad.	15.	Jaitpura.
4.	Hamirgarh.	16.	Jalandri.
5.	Mahuwara.	17.	Janjola.
6.	Kalakot	18.	Bikhran.
7.	Jaloda.	19.	Muafidar Jawas (District Jahazpur).
8.	Bijaipur.	20.	Barole.
9.	Vakra.	21.	Gatyawali.
10.	Basi.	22.	Kenkria (District Mandalgarh).
11.	Ummedpura.	23.	Dhandola.
12.	Davtha (District Sadri).	24.	Beruna (Muafi).

S. Name of the Thikana.		S. No.	Name of the Thikana
ri.		33.	Amalda (Jahazpur.)
Serial number	Jarria Khera (District Jahazpur.)	34.	Netawal.
27	Aknaipur.	35.	Shyampura (Jahazpur).
28	Mozhria Panda.	36.	Singoli.
29	Jharol.	37.	Gotra.
30	Satola.	38.	Mungana.
31	Arnoda.	39.	Metha Laxman Sinhaji (Palka-- khera).
32	Anat		

(iii) MINES.

“आण ढाण खान श्री राजरा छै” is the old adage. They are the royal prerogatives. The word आण means jurisdiction, ढाण means customs, and खान means minerals, *e.g.*, stones, garnet, soap stone, marble, lead, iron, gold, silver, precious stones, mica, coal, oil etc.

Detailed account has already been given elsewhere of Judicial powers.

Some of the Jagirdars have begun to levy customs duty. This unwarranted procedure is now being stopped.

A separate department for mines has been established. Rules have been framed to control all the mines within the limits of Jagir and Muafi villages. Jagirdars, Muafidars or the tenants are allowed to take out stone free for building purposes. After its establishment three more mines of soap stone have been discovered, and contracts have been given for garnet mines. The income of the Department in Samvat year 1900 was Rs. 27,946-Chittori and Rs. 8,114 Kaldar.

(iv) EXCISE.

In order to check the excessive use of liquor and to see that it is properly distilled and not vitiated by any ingredients, injurious to health, a separate Department was set up for its supervision in the Samvat year 1980.

Formerly every Jagirdar, whether big or small, used to distil his own liquor as much as he liked. To check this freedom the number of Bhattis (stills) has been reduced. In Samvat year 1987 a Committee was appointed to consider the question of granting compensation to Jagirdars for abolishing all the stills in their Jagirs and limiting the number of Bhattis allowed to them annually and on ceremonial occasions. Its members were :—

- (1) Amar Singhji, Raja of Banera.
- (2) Kesri Singhji, Rawat of Kanor.
- (3) Dewan Bahadur Kanwar Dharam Narainji, Senior Minister.
- (4) Mr. C. G. C. Trench, C. I. E., Revenue Commissioner.
- (5) Babu Madan Mohan Lalji, Member, Mahendraj Sabha.

The recommendations of the Committee were approved by His Highness and given effect to from 1st January, 1931.

Compensation.

- (1) Compensation was to be given to Umraos only and not to any other Jagirdars.
- (2) The amount fixed for compensation should be multiple of ten. It would be the duly checked and attested income received by the Thikana in the Samvat year 1980 plus 20 %. The amount so fixed would be given by half-yearly instalments from the Excise Department or District Office whichever is nearer to the Thikana concerned.
- (3) In calculating the amount of compensation, the Abkari income of Shikmi Jagirdars would neither be calculated nor compensated. But in case Thikana desires they can issue liquor to Shikmi Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions from the fixed Bhattis allowed to them.
- (4) Only Umraos can distil 100 Bhattis in a year for their private use under excise supervision, the weight of one Bhatti being one maund of Mandi. Umraos can send liquor by way of present to one who is authorised to distil Bhattis, provided the quantity is very limited. But the information of such presents should be given to Excise Department and its copy should be sent with the bearer.
- (5) On ceremonial and other like occasions a certain reasonable quantity of liquor be supplied to the Umraos at original cost or permission be given to distil Bhattis under Excise supervision.

- /

to Umraos :—

Serial number.	Name of the Thikana.	Compensation allowed.
		Rs a. p
1	Sadri	5,020 0 0
2	Bedla	2,875 0 0
3	Kotharia	1,450 0 0
4	Salumbar	4,700 0 0
5	Bijolia	1,400 0 0
6	Deogarh	10,840 0 0
7	Begun	3,190 0 0
8	Delwara	1,510 0 0
9	Meja	620 0 0
10	Amet	3,760 0 0
11	Gogunda	1,440 0 0
12	Kanor	2,630 0 0
13	Bhindar	3,610 0 0
14	Badnore	7,120 0 0
15	Bhainsrorgarh	5,080 0 0
16	Bansi	2,430 0 0
17	Korabar	1,490 0 0
18	Parsoli	700 0 0
19	Sardargarh	1,200 0 0
20	Karjali	860 0 0
21	Sheorati	740 0 0
22	Banera	4,300 0 0
23	Shahpura	1,290 0 0
	Total	68,250 0 0

Statement showing the number of stills (Bhattis) allowed to Battis.

Serial number.	Name of the Thikana.							Number of Bhattis.
1	Pipliya	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
2	Bijaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
3	Hamirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
4	Bari-Rupaheli	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
5	Bohera	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
6	Lasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
7	Kelwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
8	Karera	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
9	Batherda	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
10	Mahua	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
11	Khairabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
12	Nimbahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
13	Bhagwanpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
14	Sanwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
15	Bemali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
16	Netawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
17	Falichda	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
18	Bambori	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
19	Dhanerna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
20	Bhupalnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
21	Rampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
22	Lunda	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Statement showing the number of Bhattis (stills) allowed to Jagirdars other than Umraos and Battis, whose income is above Rs. 6,000.

Serial number.	Name of Jagir.			Income of Samvat 1907.	Number of Bhattis till the establishment of State Bhattikbana	
					Liquor on cost price.	Liquor on half price sold to public.
1	Jharol	...	...	Rs. a. p. 16,585 0 0	12	...
2	Basi	...	...	13,753 0 0	10	...
3	Roopnagar	...	...	13,008 0 0	10	...
4	Magrop	...	...	9,050 0 0	8	2
5	Gurla	...	...	9,629 0 0	8	2
6	Koshithal	...	...	8,401 8 0	7	3
7	Kalarwas	...	...	10,397 6 0	7	3
8	Daulatgarh	...	...	7,139 8 0	6	4
9	Gyangarh	...	...	7,616 8 0	6	4
10	Nimri	...	...	7,225 0 0	6	4
11	Arjya	...	...	5,004 7 0	5	5
12	Hinta	...	...	6,021 10 0	5	5
13	Bambora	...	...	7,800 0 0	6	4
14	Barliyas	...	...	6,781 0 0	5	5
15	Mohi	...	...	6,629 0 0	5	5
16	Kakarwa	...	...	6,332 13 0	5	5

✓ Maharaj Nahar Singhji is allowed 5 Bhattis in a year, and Bareth Chalak Danji 5 Bhattis at original cost.

A scale of Bhattis allowed to all other Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions is given below :—

Income as entered in Patta between Rs. 4000 and 5000 Five Bhattis.

„	„	„	Rs. 3000	„	4000	Four	„
„	„	„	Rs. 2000	„	3000	Three	„
„	„	„	Rs. 1000	„	2000	Two	„
„	„	below	Rs. 1000	„		One	Bhatti.

On ceremonial occasions a special percentage would be allowed to the Umraos and the Battis on their fixed Bhattis, a list of which is given below :—

No.	Occasion.	Those who are entitled to more than 16 distillations	Those who are entitled to 16 or less than 16 distillations.
1.	Jagirdar's first marriage.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
2.	Elder son's marriage.	40 „ „ „	50 „ „
3.	Jagirdar's second or third marriage.	20 „ „ „	25 „ „
4.	Daughter's marriage.	15 „ „ „	80 „ „
5.	Elder son's or grandson's "Jalma" (Dasotan)	8 „ „ „	10 „ „
6.	Younger son's or grandson's "Jalma" (Dasotan)	5 „ „ „	7 „ „
7.	Young son's marriage.	20 „ „ „	25 „ „
8.	In the marriage of elder son's daughter.	75 „ „ „	80 „ „
9.	In the marriage of younger son's daughter.	40 „ „ „	50 „ „

OPIUM

People in Mewar stocked large quantities of opium with no definite plan to dispose of them. There were no rules for the exercise of State control. The result was, that smuggling was practiced on a large scale. Hence arrangements had to be made to stock all opium at one place in a warehouse under State supervision and to find legitimate markets. About 800 chests of approved quality are sold every year to Government and some for internal consumption to license-holders.

In order to facilitate the sale of large quantity of old stock, cultivation of opium was suspended for a certain period. Under recent arrangements Government will purchase the present stock by the end of the year 1936 and whatever remains would be sufficient for internal consumption for the next five years.

Future plans are :—

(1) When all the stock of approved quality has been purchased by the Government, the State will cultivate, manufacture and purchase or sell opium for internal consumption.

(2) The remaining consumable stock left over after the Government purchases would be sufficient for five years for internal use. Ordinarily the process of converting juice into balls take five years and so opium cultivation will be taken in hand from the year 1935.

(3) Rules would be framed and given effect to for opium cultivation, the price of juice and other allied subjects.

(4) The price of opium will be kept on a level that with all the restrictions laid down tenants may be forthcoming to cultivate it.

(5) Opium produced in Mewar has linseed oil in it and formerly it was exported to Jodhpur and Jaipur. Hence, it is fervently hoped that the Government will kindly see their way to purchase as much as is required in preparing opium for external consumption in Neemuch Factory from Mewar so that more may be cultivated to the benefit of the agriculturists.

Other intoxicating drugs like Bhang, Ganja, Charas are sold through license-holders. Ganja cultivation is prohibited.

Any body below the age of 14 found smoking is punished under the rules framed for this purpose.

There has been a gradual rise in the income of the Excise Department. Here is a summary :—

In 1980 it was	Rs. 88,256.
In 1987 ,,	Rs. 3,92,076.
In 1990 ,,	Rs. 6,15,474.

(v) COURT OF WARDS.

Formerly there was no proper arrangement for managing Jagirs whose holders were either minors, heavily indebted or incapable of managing the affairs of their estates. A new department called "Shishu Hit Karini Sabha" was established under two officers—one a Sirdar and the other a Mutasaddi.

Formerly it was a practice that pending the realisation of the arrears of the State dues in all the execution of decrees and claims of other creditors were suspended. It was hard and unfair to them. It has now been ruled that where the present income of the Thikana as distinguished from the Raikh of 1907 on which Chakri has been commuted into cash is Rs. 1,000, a sum of Rs. 200 should be set apart for payment of Chhatoond, Chakri and other Lagats and the remaining sum of Rs. 800 be counted as a unit of 16 annas and distributed as follows :—

Rs. a. p.				
400 0 0	Thikana expenses	...	...	8 as.
200 0 0	State debts	...	...	4 as.
75 0 0	Other debts	...	...	1 as. 6 p.
87 8 0	Courts of Wards expenses	...	...	1 as. 9 p.
37 8 0	Unexpected or other miscellaneous expenditure			9 p.
<hr/>				<hr/>
Total	800 0 0		Total	16 as.
<hr/>				<hr/>

A list of the 6 Umrao and 151 other Jagir Thikanas under this Department's management is detailed below :—

Serial No.	Thikanas.	Income.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Six Umrao Thikanas	3,99,020 0 0	3,78,558 0 0	
2	Four Thikanas of Battis	74,401 0 0	66,344 0 0	
3	Other Thikanas whose income is less than rupees ten thousand.	2,73,538 0 0	2,66,717 0 0	
	Total	7,46,959 0 0	7,11,619 0 0	

The annual expenditure of this Department is Rs. 16,704.

NEW GRANTS.

His Highness the present Maharana Sahib Shri Bhupal Singhji has been graciously pleased to grant Jagir and Muafi to :—

Serial No	Name of person.	Village	Income.	REMARKS
		JAGIR.	Rs. a p	
1	Dewan Bahadur Kanwar Dhaaram Narainji.	1. Soniana ...	5 767 0 0	
		2. Umand ...	3,796 0 0	
		3. Roha ...	2,789 0 0	
			12,352 0 0	
2	Maharaj Lachhman Singhji of Karjali...	1. Raji-ka-Gudra ..	125 0 0	
3	Rawat Bejey Singhji of Deogarh ...	1 Shankargarh ...	350 0 0	
4	Chawda Lachhman Singhji ...	1 Kedukota ...	6,726 0 0	
5	Chauhan Monohar Singhji ...	1. Bhupalnagar ...	1 871 0 0	
		2. Baund alias Bul	1,268 0 0	
		3. Sobhagpura ...	1,171 0 0	
		4. Ramakhera ..	2,251 0 0	
			6,561 0 0	
6	Jhala Bakhtawar Singhji of Gogunda	1. Pannakheri ...	1,099 0 0	
7	Rathor Nahar Singhji of Khor ..	2 Roopakheri ...	2,238 0 0	
8	Chauhan Gamir Singhji	1. Dhanet ...	1 348 12 0	
		2. Alya ..	1,300 0 0	
			2,648 12 0	
9	Tej Singhji Jagat Singhji Mehta ...	1. Jahmpura ...	2,729 0 0	
10	Dr. Chhagan Nathji Mathur ...	1 Farupa ...	2,004 0 0	
11	Dhabhai Sukhdeoji ...	1. Maderia ...	613 4 0	
12	Dhabhai Motiji Daulatramji ...	1. Devdakheri ...	1,034 0 0	
13	Dhabhai Megrajji ...	1. Pula	1,091 12 6	
		2. Land in Bhuwana.	483 0 0	
			1,574 12 6	
14	Dhinkriya Nandlalji ...	1. Kesarakheri ...	611 0 0	
15	Bhera Gopa, son of Daula ...	1 Mardia (half)...	319 9 6	
		MUAFI		
1	Maharaj Lachhman Singhji of Karjali ..	Bara near Gumania Wala		
2	Chauhan Manohar Singhji ...	Bara of Bhadesar ...	245 0 0	
3	Jotsi Shiv Narainji ..	Land in Bagor ...	147 6 0	
4	Purohit Navneet Lalji Bara Paliwal ...	Bara in Mandrian	24 0 0	
5	Purohit Shambhu Nathji (Sanadhya) ...	Bara outside Ambapole Gate.	36 9 0	
6	Chatur Bhujji Jethi ...	Bara near Gumania Wala.	20 0 0	
		Grand Total ...	41,690 1 0	

INDEBTED ESTATES.

The financial position of Jagirdars and Muafidars was getting weaker every day due to heavy indebtedness and the high rate of interest charged by the creditor made it still worse. To grant them relief and to extricate them out of the clutches of skilful money-lenders, His Highness very generously granted loans on light rate of interest to be realised by easy instalments from Rawali-Dukan (State Bank), Rokad-ka-Bhandar (Treasury), Deovasthan, etc. Its list is given below :—

Serial No.	Name.				Amount advanced.		REMARKS.
					Imperial.	Local.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Rawali-Dukan (State Bank)	...	...	...	...	27,38,490 0 0	
2	Rokad-ka-Bhandar (Treasury)	...	...	...	3,60,864 0 0	5,09,107 10 9	
3	Deovasthan	...	...	...	...	13,45,752 10 0	
4	From Golera Fund in Adalat Girwa	...	...	...	...	2,54,642 4 6	
5	Kashatri-Vidya Pracharini Sabha	...	...	...	...	4,04,260 1 6	
	Grand Total	...	...	...	3,60,864 0 0	42,52,252 10 9	

LAW AND ORDER.

(i) NEW LAWS.

Absence of well-defined laws enabled the money-lenders to trouble people for transactions more than a century old. In civil cases Nazrana, Jurmana in criminal cases was charged at the sweet will of the presiding officer. To put a stop to these vagaries His Highness the present Maharana Sahib has regularised Nazrana in civil cases by fixing the scale of court-fee. Necessary alterations have been made in the Registration Act and Stamp Act. Limitation Act and Christian Marriage Act have been passed, and a Committee has been set at work to prepare draft bills for civil and criminal laws.

On the promulgation of these acts a certain section of old self-conceited and disgruntled officials instigated the public to raise a baseless hue and cry and provoked their riotous spirit. But the situation was handled with a strength worthy of the occasion and the agitation subsided.

(ii) RE-ARRANGEMENT OF JUDICIAL COURTS.

Judicial Courts were reorganised :—

(1) Mahendraj Sabha, the High Court of Mewar, had a large number of very old cases pending disposal. Two separate benches have been established—one for disposing the old and the other new cases. Seven hundred and eight cases were transferred to the old Bench out of which 591 have been decided.

(2) Formerly every petty case had to go to His Highness but in order to facilitate the work, the Mahendraj Sabha has been empowered to deal with the following :—

Civil suits below Rs. 7,000.

Fine not exceeding R. 1,000 or one dozen canes.

Imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(3) Two Sessions Courts, one in Udaipur and the other in Bhilwara, the centre of Mewar, were established.

(4) Courts of City Magistrates and Munsifs were newly established.

(5) Small Cause Court cases formerly conducted by the Police have now been transferred to Munsifi Courts.

(6) Additional officers were appointed in Sessions and Munsifi Courts to cope with the heavy work.

(7) Necessary changes have been made in the powers of the different Courts.

(8) Under-trial prisoners were required to pay for their own diet but this procedure has now been stopped and they are supplied food from the State free.

(9) Prisoners were put into stocks. This practice has now been done away with.

(10) Formerly any one whether qualified or not was allowed to practice in the court, but a regular examination is held now and only successful candidates are allowed to practice.

(iii) POLICE

Formerly Police was under the Magistrate. A change in this arrangement was held necessary. A separate Department was created under an Inspector General with a sufficient force to prevent and detect crimes and maintain peace and order. The country has been divided into circles each under a Superintendent. Under him are Thanas and Chowkies located at suitable places. Revised Police Act was passed.

Arrangements have been made for the training of the Police Officers. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have now undergone the required training.

Better results have not yet been visible either in detection or in prevention of crime, but it is hoped that under a stricter supervision appreciable improvement will soon be felt.

POLICE BUDGET.

Serial No	Name.	Number.	Expenditure	
			Kuldar.	Chitori.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspector General	1	3,724	...
2	Superintendent	5	...	8,880
3	Asstt. Supdt.	4	...	4,560
4	Inspector	18	...	12,420
5	Sub-Inspector	87	...	39,360
6	Head Constable	338	...	52,848
7	Constable	1858	...	2,08,296
8	Sawar	374	...	1,01,208
9	Office Staff ... ..	...	...	12,408
10	Other expenses ... ..	...	21,100	26,721
	Grand Total	2685	26,824	4,66,641

(iv) SETTLEMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The total number of persons regarded as members of Criminal Tribes in Mewar is :—

(1) Mogiya	... 311	} Women are exempted from attendance, hence they are not included.
(2) Baoris	... 184	
(3) Sansi	... 276	} This includes females also.
(4) Kanjar	... 874	

Formerly no regular register was maintained and nothing was done towards their settlement. But now rules have been framed. They are being settled in the village of their proved domicile and are allotted 12 bighas of land each for cultivation.

Mogiyas and Baoris have all been settled and have taken to agriculture. Colonisation of Sansis and Kanjars is receiving earnest attention. Some of them have been settled in Unthala and Meyda. To keep them away from the border, the rest of them will be settled down in central part of the country at Bagor, Savania or Kotdi.

(v) MILITARY.

With a view to re-organise the army and having it properly trained the services of an experienced Military Officer, Major F. D. S. Field, were secured on loan from the Government of India. He was appointed Commandant of the Mewar State Forces.

Many Sawars and Sepoys already on the list were found unfit and had therefore to be brought under reduction. Although there were no rules for pension and gratuity yet His Highness very generously granted these to such of them who had to be brought under reduction. They were permitted to serve in any other department of the State.

Many Cavalry and Infantry Officers are being trained and blue-blooded Rajputs are appointed as Commissioned Officers. New bungalows for Military Officers are under construction. So are the lines for the Sepoys and Sawars.

Expenses under this head had been raised from Rs. 4,99,388 Chitori to Rs. 4,69,410 Chitori and Rs. 1,23,159 Kuldar.

The strength of the present forces is as follows :—

										Rs.
(1) Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
(2) Sawars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
(3) Footmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278

Formerly in the districts a large number of Infantry and Cavalry were kept. They seldom received regular training, and had to render such services as were not permissible under Military Rules. A Committee was appointed to weed out the unfit and to reduce the number to a figure suiting the requirements. Now a limited number as required has been retained and every third month transfers are made with a view to give them proper training.

Statement showing strength of Military force, Military band, and Military Hospital, as also Military Budget for the year 1934—35.

Name of Unit.	Officer.		N. C. Os. and Men.		Civilian Clerks.		Followers.		Horses and Ponies.		Camels, Khachar and Bullocks.		Budget for 1934—35.	
	Budgeted.	Working.	Budgeted.	Working.	Budgeted.	Working.	Budgeted.	Working.	Budgeted.	Working.	Budgeted.	Working.	Chitori, Kaldar.	
													Rs.	Rs.
REGULAR A Class														
Mewar Lancers...	9	9	144	120	...	...	68	59	130	123	10	8	1,09,570	35,680
B Class														
Bhupal Infantry...	25	24	441	331	3	3	52	52	7	6	10	8	1,53,107	43,015
Sajjan Infantry...	20	18	487	423	2	2	51	47	5	5	4	...	1,21,802	22,251
Military Hospital	2	2	6	5	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	6,512	3,674
IRREGULAR														
Shambhu Cavalry	6	6	103	88	2	1	47	46	108	103	6	5	67,837	16,089
Military Band ...	1	1	34	33	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	10,582	2,450
Grand Total ...	63	60	1215	1000	7	6	231	216	250	242	30	21	4,69,410	1,23,159

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(i) TRADE.

It was hampered by many petty cesses together with octroi duty called "Mapa". Their total income per year came to Rs. 72,807. His Highness was pleased to abolish all of them. In the capital itself on all imports roads and gates fees were levied. They brought in an income of Rs. 21,000. They have also been remitted by the Darbar.

With a view to improve the economic condition of producers and to develop the marketing facilities for agricultural products, the Darbar have agreed to co-operate in the agricultural marketing improvement work taken up by the Government of India. The Agricultural Officer of the State has been appointed as the Marketing Officer.

During the last twelve years there has been an appreciable increase both in export and import. The exports have risen from Rs. 25,92,525 to Rs. 50,46,403 and imports from Rs. 63,83,264 to Rs. 75,51,309. A detailed list is given below :—

IMPORT.

Serial number	Name.	Samvat 1978.		Samvat 1990		REMARKS
		Amount.	Duty.	Amount	Duty.	
1	Cloth	60,31,473 0 0	2,76,654 1 0	24,49,050 0 0	1,36,630 0 0	
2	Iron	1,73,300 0 0	13,494 1 0	1,19,200 0 0	8,942 12 0	
3	Tobacco	1,78,422 0 0	59,483 10 3	1,34,868 0 0	50,285 11 0	
4	General Mer- chandise	No duty.		3,15,400 0 0	19,717 4 3	
5	Jaggree and Sugar	No duty.		15,61,750 0 0	1,60,129 0 0	
6	Meals	No duty		1,07,919 0 0	15,709 15 9	
7	Spices etc.	No duty		11,84,272 0 0	38,071 3 0	Duty levied on weight and price both
8	Miscellaneous...	No duty.		13,78,850 0 0	52,465 11 3	
Total	...	63,83,364 0 0	3,49,631 15 3	75,31,309 0 0	4,81,951 9 3	

EXPORT.

Serial number.	Name of article	Samvat 1978.		Samvat 1990.		REMARKS
		Amount	Duty	Amount.	Duty	
1	Cotton	17,79,234 0 0	4,24,058 9 0	24,99,300 0 0	5,21,988 3 6	
2	Opium	2,79,100 0 0	34,495 12 0	6,80,000 0 0	39,995 0 0	
3	Jaggree	30,700 0 0	3,048 6 0	Export duty remitted		
4	Timber	50,925 0 0	4,075 10 6	1,37,605 0 0	11,002 9 0	
5	Cattle	1,47,516 0 0	87,704 0 0	2,97,865 0 0	76,783 0 0	
6	Hide and Skin	70,150 0 0	22,087 5 3	1,70,400 0 0	23,61 0 0	
7	Wool	1,38,072 0 0	14,429 14 0	1,47,828 0 0	25,492 0 0	
8	Corn of every kind	1,050 0 0	350 12 0	27,865 0 0	1,729 2 6	
9	Cloth	18,114 0 0	831 11 6	Export duty remitted		
10	Fatty substances.	77,464 0 0	23,848 7 0	5,73,540 0 0	34,750 11 6	
11	Spices and miscel- lanous	No duty		5,12,000 0 0	15,901 0 3	
Total	...	25,92,725 0 0	6,11,730 7 3	56,46,403 0 0	7,50,902 10 9	

(ii) CURRENCY.

Formerly coins of different denominations, namely Sarupshahi, Udaipuri, Mehtashahi, Bhiladi, Shalamshahi, were in circulation. Due to constant use many of them were so completely worn out that a small round piece of silver of similar size could be passed on as a rupee to the ignorant people. All of them were called in and melted. A new coin of the shape and size of the Imperial coin was minted. Engraved on one side are the words "Dosti London", and on the reverse "Chitrakot Udaipur" with a replica of the Chitor Fort.

The number of newly struck coin is :—

						Number.	Amount.		
							Rs.	a.	p.
Rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,05,600	1,49,05,600	0	0
Eight annas	...	...	...	...	...	6,48,000	3,24,000	0	0
Four annas	...	...	...	...	...	8,39,397	2,09,849	4	0
Two annas	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
One anna	...	...	...	...	...	32,62,226	2,03,889	2	0
						Total,	1,57,43,338	6	0

By coining silver the State used to get a handsome profit, but unfortunately this coining was not kept within reasonable bounds as the Officers-in-Charge failed to visualise that redundancy will in due course bring on a depreciation in the value of the local coin. Nor was an adequate reserve of Kaldar coin kept in the Treasury to rehabilitate the rate of exchange. These are the chief causes of our precarious position in the current rates of exchange. The situation has further been aggravated by a fall in the price of local products and improvement in the mode of living, which has necessitated heavier import of foreign articles. Nor has the fall of price of silver been helpful. The pity was that when there was a favourable rate of exchange the local currency was not converted into Kaldar. However, it is no use crying over spilt milk. Now that the price of silver has considerably risen, it would be advisable to melt the redundant local coins and sell it as bullion in the market. It will bring in a good number of Kaldar coins, while the shrinkage so caused in the local currency will help in improving its exchange value.

(iii) CUSTOMS.

A Customs Department was for the first time established and organised during the reign of late Maharana Shri Sajjan Singhji and when the question of salt compensation was settled, the Darbar agreed to levy customs duty on the following nine articles only instead of 135, on which it was formerly levied:—

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import.	Export.	Transit.	REMARKS.
1	Opium Goti (Ball)	Rs. a. p. Remitted	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 per box	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0 per box	
2	Opium dried Goti (Ball)	Remitted	1 8 0 per seer	Ditto	
3	Cloth ...	4 8 0 per cent.	4 8 0 per cent.	1 8 0 per cent.	
4	Cotton ...	Remitted	1 4 0 per maund	1 4 0 per maund	
5	Iron ...	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	
6	Tobacco ...	2 0 0 per maund	2 0 0 per maund	2 0 0 per maund	
7	Gur (Molasses) ...	Remitted	0 12 0 per maund	0 12 0 per maund	
8	Mahua ...	1 0 0 per maund	1 4 0 per maund	1 0 0 per maund	
9	Kabada (wood) ...	Remitted	0 4 0 per maund	0 4 0 per maund	

The times have changed and so have the trade conditions. A revised tariff had to be prepared and Customs Rules and Regulations have also been framed.

The practice of issuing permits on transmission of goods from one part of Mewar to another inconvenienced the traders. This practice has been stopped altogether. Goods received in dowry are exempted from the levy of customs duty and travellers are allowed to take with them unused articles worth Rs. 10 free.

Bhomat Jagirdars have been granted remission of duty on articles imported to the extent of 10 per cent. of their incomes, the amount of which, for each Thikana, has been fixed as follows :—

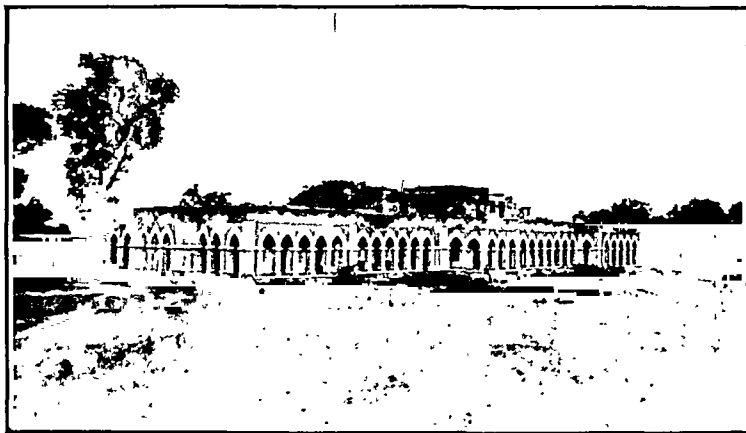
Name of Thikana.	Estimated annual income.	Remission given on articles worth.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madri	6,000	600
Thana	4,000	400
Jawas	40,000	4,000
Pahara	12,000	1,200
Chhani	3,000	300
Panarwa	12,406	1,200
Oghna	11,000	1,100
Umaria	10,000	1,000
Juda	40,000	4,000

Customs duty has been remitted on articles and clothes for the use of idols in Deosthan and the articles required for the personal use of Umraos.

Goldsmiths often used to mix alloy in ornaments at their sweet will. In order to check this practice "Kasoties" (कसोटी) have been established in Thikanas as well. At present they are in Bhindar, Banera, Salumbar, Amet and Korabar.

For local purposes, there is an agency for carrying posts. It has now been so arranged that it will serve every district and Niyabat head-quarters, Thikanas, Police Thana, and important Customs posts.

A large building for the Customs Department is under construction outside the City, costing Rs. 51,678 and a bungalow for the Officer-in-Charge at a cost of Rs. 12,500 has been constructed.



CUSTOMS OFFICE.

For both economical and administrative reasons Excise and Customs Departments have been amalgamated and placed under one Officer.

SALT.

In February, 1878, with a view to stop manufacture of salt in Mewar, a treaty was entered into with the Government of India under which it was agreed,

1. To grant as salt compensation Rs. 2,900 to different Jagirdars in Mewar.
2. To receive free of duty 1,000 maunds of salt for the royal kitchen, and
3. To receive on half duty 1,25,000 maunds for the consumption of the people of Mewar, the price of which would not be more than -/8/- per maund.

The third clause was subsequently commuted into cash at the rate of Re. 1/4/- per maund.

It was further agreed that if the Government can be convinced that the yearly consumption of salt in the State is more than 1,25,000 maunds, alteration can be made in the agreement. Experience and figures carefully gathered have shown that in reality consumption of salt is more than 1,25,000 maunds in the State. Correspondence is being carried on with the Government of India with a view to secure the agreed and legitimate increase in the amount of salt compensation under the above clause before the Federal Constitution is given effect to.

(iv) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Formerly weights of different measures were in use in the State. It afforded the money-lenders a fine opportunity of swelling their debts through intricate calculations, specially in the case of poor and ignorant people. It further complicated business transaction. To simplify matters the Darbar have fixed the two following weights :—

Pucca weight equivalent to Rs. 103 per seer.

Kaccha weight „ „ Rs. 54 „

There are different measures for different purposes.

(1) For land survey there were Doris or Jaribs of the following Measures. lengths :—

(a) 72 cubits.

(b) 84 „

(c) 96 „

But now as well as in the last Settlement a Jarib of $152\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length is used. This is the only prevalent Jarib in Khalsa. In Jagirs where Settlement has not been done Doris of the lengths mentioned above are still in vogue.

(2) For building sites a yard (गज) of 24" is used.

(3) For clothes we have,

(i) a local yard of 30" called गज and

(ii) a imperial yard of 36" called बार .

(v) AGTAS.

Agta is a term applied to the day in which the principle of "Ahinsa" is to be strictly observed. It was through the predominating influence of the Mahajans that this line of policy was adopted. Unfortunately it was carried to a point where it touched the bread-earning capacity of some classes. A wave of resentment set against it and consequently it had to be considerably modified.

Many Agtas were observed in a year by which not only the sale of meat was prohibited but Bhatties were also not allowed to work. The consequence was that sweetmeat sellers could not prepare fresh Puri, Sweets etc., and the travellers got cold meals. Chhimpas and washermen could not work their furnaces. Thus they were put to a loss. Hence the number of Agta days has been reduced. Now on Aikadashi, Amavashiya, death anniversary of the previous Ruling Princes, and certain other special occasions only, Agtas are observed and on that day only the sale of meat is prohibited but the Bhatties (furnaces) work regularly.

(vi) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to develop industries more Cotton Factories have been erected. Necessary arrangements have been made for the cultivation of cane on a large scale and a Sugar Factory has been started at Jai Samudra.

Powerful engines have been installed for supplying electric lights on the main city roads and lanes, to State bungalows, to private houses and to grinding machines.

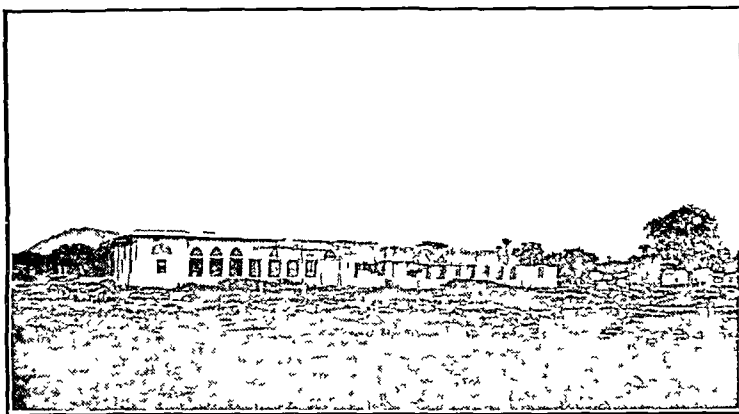
Corresponding efficiency can well be hoped for with the abnormal increase of expenditure in this Department.

A Cotton Mill is shortly to be erected at Bhilwara. It would be financed by leading merchants of the State.

MEDICAL.

With the revenue rates in all Khalsa villages a cess of half an anna per rupee is levied. The revenue accruing therefrom was to be utilised in maintaining schools and hospitals but it was not sufficient to maintain both the institutions. The Darbar have very generously set apart the income from this cess in S. 1988 exclusively for the maintenance of hospitals. A separate grant has been provided for schools from the State income. Under this scheme the funds allotted now to medical institution have risen from Rs. 28,700 to Rs. 75,720.

A new hospital of the latest design is under construction to be called Willingdon Hospital. It will be equipped with up-to-date modern medical and surgical appliances and placed in charge of a competent medical officer.



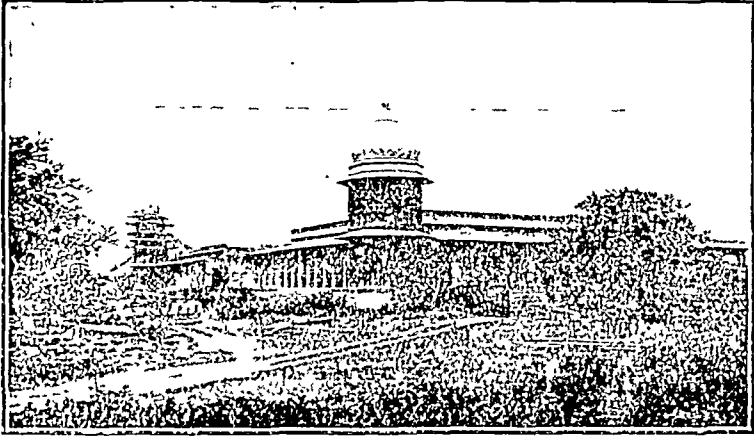
WILLINGDON HOSPITAL.

New dispensaries at Dhuleo and Charbhujia have been opened. The number of patients in these hospitals is ever on the increase as follows:—

Samvat Year.				No. of patients.				Operations.			
				Indoor.		Outdoor		Major		Minor	
1981	...	...	...	1,781	...	1,30,074	...	825	...	10,948	...
1989	...	...	...	2,594	...	2,95,446	..	1,692	...	14,667	...

EDUCATION.

To patronise higher education a grand building for the College is being constructed.



MAHARANA'S COLLEGE.

Formerly there was a School upto the Matriculation standard. It has now been raised to Intermediate College. The Darbar whole-heartedly cooperated with the scheme of the Rajputana Board and had this College affiliated with it. Students had formerly to go to Ajmer for Matriculation and Intermediate examinations but the Education Board is so well satisfied with the management of this institution that Udaipur has now been made a centre for both Matric and Intermediate examinations. It has saved the students expense as well as inconvenience and benefited the students of the neighbouring States and other High Schools by providing a nearer centre for examination.

Besides ordinary education particular attention is paid to the general health of the students. They are encouraged to take part in different games. Tournaments are held. Handsome prizes are awarded.

Simple knowledge of reading and writing alone is not held sufficient. Side by side training in handicrafts is given, *e.g.*, boys are taught the art of watch repairing, photography, sewing, typing, painting etc.

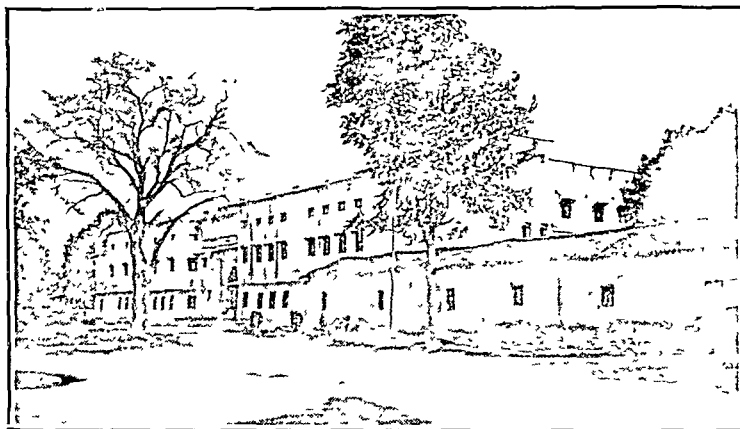
Teachers are sent out for practical training to acquire the degree of B. T. so that they may be in touch with the latest system of imparting knowledge

The number of State-owned Middle and Girls' Schools has gone up from 81 to 131 during the last 5 years. Twenty-five schools have been opened in Jagir villages.

To encourage students for carrying on their studies scholarships are granted to them every year. The total sum advanced for carrying on studies in India and in England during the reign of the present His Highness is Rs. 34,050 Chitori and Rs. 31,500 Kaldar.

NOBLES SCHOOL

A Nobles School for educating the sons of Jagirdars has been set up. Its annual expenditure is Rs. 31,267.



NOBLES SCHOOL

No. of Students.					Income.	State Aid	Total Income.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
Umiaos	Minor Jagirdars.	Paswanias.	Bhumat.	Total.					
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3	143	2	6	154	25,052	10,000	35,052	31,267	

NOTE.

(1) When the School was started the Jagirdars donated to the extent of 1/10th of their income as entered in their Patta. Its total amount came to Rs. 1,54,519.

(2) His Highness very generously donated in Sambat 1986 Rs. 1,00,000, and in Sambat 1988, Rs. 25,000.

(3) Messing rates per month are :—

Special class.....Rs. 22.

First class.....Rs. 12-8.

Second class.....Rs. 10.

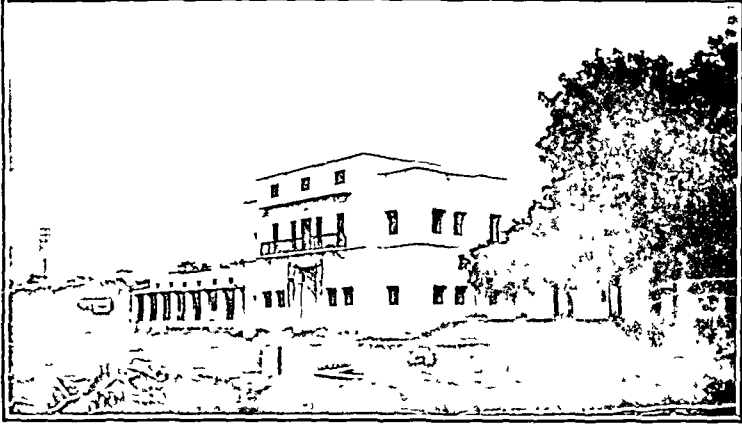
(4) The interest derived from the Walter Krit Sabha Fund goes to this institution.

(5) Thirty-seven poor students are free boarders.

FEMALE EDUCATION

His Highness has very generously donated Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of the " Sarv Janik Kanya Pathshala ".

A Training School for girl teachers of the State has been opened.



SARV JANIK KANYA PATHSHALA.

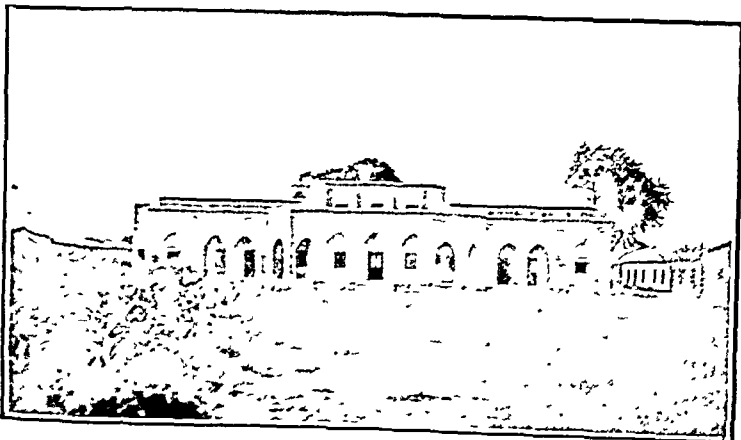
SANSKRIT SCHOOL.

Fatch Bhupal Bhram Vidyalaya trains students for the Acharya degree of Government College, Benares. It imparts Ayurvedic training and general Sanskrit knowledge.

Udaipur has been made a centre of examination for the Prathma and Madhyama of Government Sanskrit College, Benares. It has given relief to the students

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

It was considered essential that the children of the agricultural classes should be given proper education in their hereditary profession, and a thorough insight in modern appliances and different methods of cultivation. A handsome building costing Rs. 30,000 was constructed. In it the agricultural school has been located.



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

In order to introduce improved methods and to supply better seeds three agricultural farms have been established in Udaipur, Asinl and Jaisamand under the control of a Special Officer.

In the city and its environs there are institutions maintained by private subscriptions. The following deserve special mention :—

1. Bohra School.
2. Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya.
3. Vidya Bhawan.
4. Shanti Pathshala.
5. Swetamber Pathshala

giving instructions to 611, 170, 125, 125 and 96 students respectively.

With the exception of Vidya Bhawan, the other schools are more or less sectarian. The promoters of this institution kindly invited me to lay its foundation. I thankfully complied with their wishes and performed the pleasant duty on the 18th January, 1931. It admits students of all castes and creeds. It is conducted on advanced lines. It is housed in a neat and well-built mansion situated in a very healthy locality.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A Committee with Mr. Irens and Sant Ram Sahgal as its chief members was appointed to fix the scale of daily wages of skilled and un-skilled labourers and rates of building materials. Rates have been fixed by the Committee but they could not be strictly adhered to for many obvious reasons.

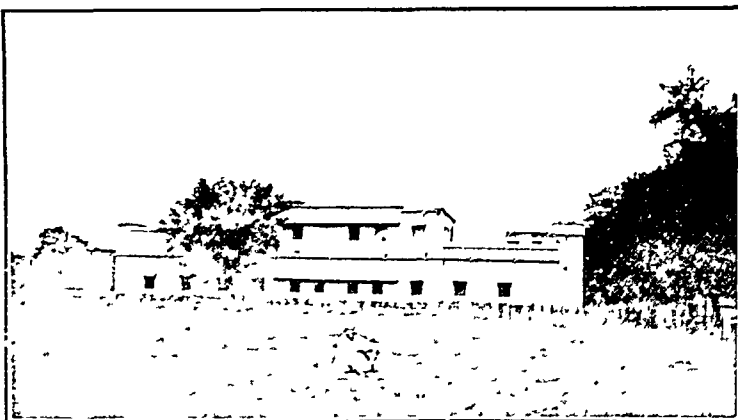
The following important works of public utility were completed:—

(1) In memory of his late Highness a rest-house with a clock tower has been constructed outside the Surajpole gate at a cost of Rs. 1,73,409.



FATEH MEMORIAL.

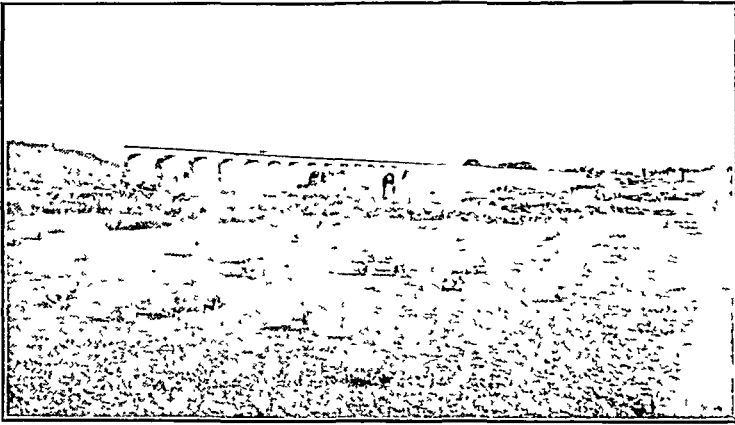
(2) For the convenience of the Railway travellers Her Highness the late Maji Sahiba Shri Chawadiji, C. I., constructed a Sarai just near the Railway Station at a cost of Rs 28,83 Chittori and Rs. 6,011 Kaldar.



STATION SARAI.

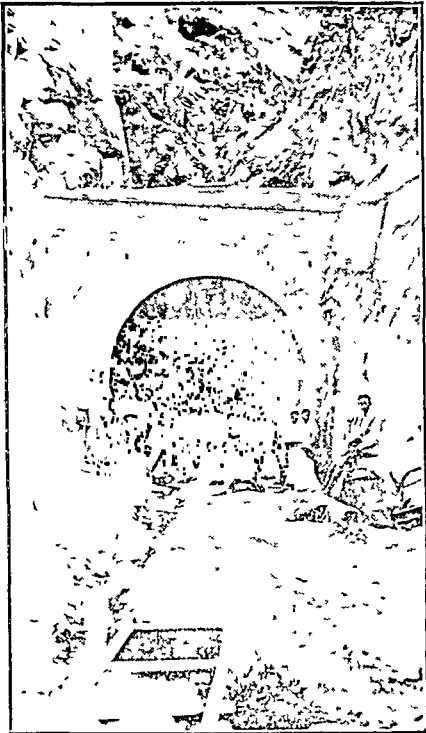
In addition works on the Railway that deserve special notice are :—

(1) A Railway bridge of pure marble has been constructed over the Banas river near Kankroli. It has 32 spans and is the only one of its kind in India.



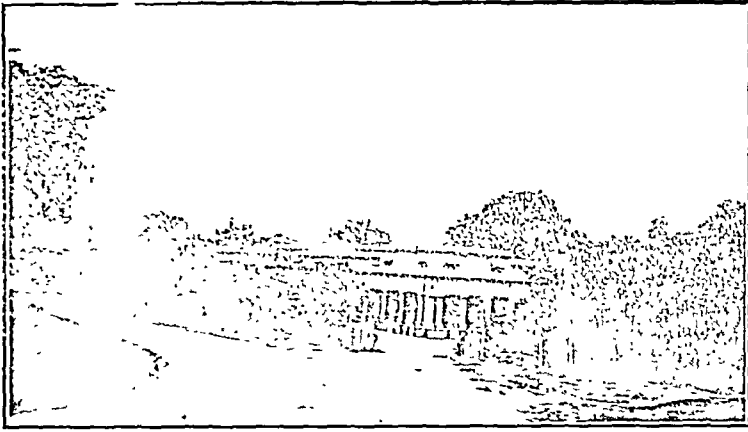
MARBLE BRIDGE OVER THE BANAS RIVER.

(2) Nowhere in Rajputana are there so many tunnels as in Mewar. One tunnel was constructed in the reign of the late Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Sahib near Debari Station. In the present Maharana's reign two big tunnels have been constructed for Railway purposes in the Ghats below Khambli. They are 800 ft. and 550 ft. in length.



TUNNELS IN THE GHATS.

(3) A large building for the Railway office has been constructed outside the city.

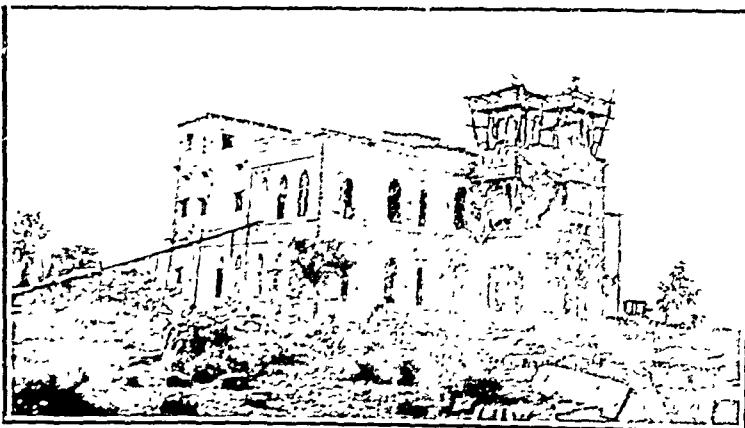


RAILWAY OFFICE.

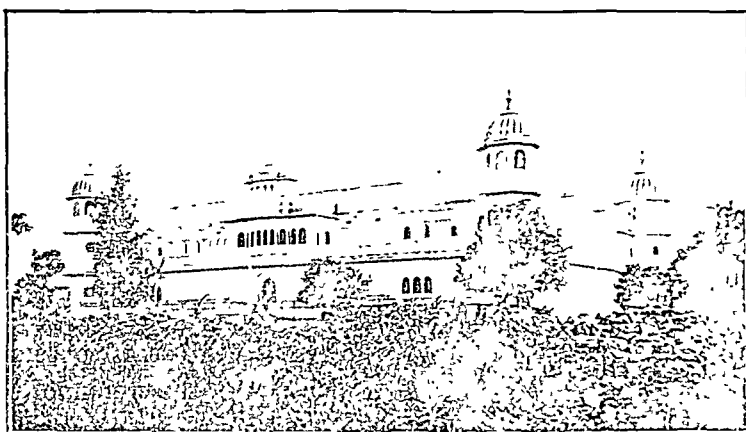
From the Samvat year 1978 to 1990 a sum of Rs. 26,35,176. has been spent over P. W. D.

					Rs.
Roads	...	...	...	...	8,13,133
Schools	...	...	...	...	25,230
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	47,000
Power House	...	...	...	...	13,54,482
College	...	...	...	...	2,25,121
Agricultural School	...	...	...	...	50,357
Cenotaphs	...	...	...	...	1,19,853

For the personal use of His Highness two palaces, namely Bhupal Mahal and Fateh Parkash were constructed in Chitorgarh.



BHUPAL MAHAL, CHITOR.



FATEH PRAKASH, CHITOR.

In addition the following expenditure was incurred in the construction of three big tanks :—

				Rs.
Karera tank...	...	...	...	6,40,301
Madar tank ...	...	...	...	1,89,674
Navalpura tank	...	...	...	1,83,695

For irrigational purposes there are tanks in every district where both Jagir and Khalsa villages are benefited. This department is attached to P. W. D. Its annual income is Rs. 90,000.

In well-organised States the procedure is that whenever a new tank or Bund is constructed by the State, the Jagir villages which receive irrigation water from these embankments are made Khalsa and Jagirdars are given other villages in exchange. This procedure avoids constant disputes and leave no room for State officials to combine with the Jagirdar to cause any loss to the State revenues. As a solatium for being isdpossessed of his old ancestral Jagir the Jagirdar is given in exchange village of a little higher rental. As a prelude to the introduction of this policy His Highness has exchanged land of the Bandarwara Jagirdar in connection with the Madar tank which is under construction.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

For the improvement of any country means of communications require special attention.

A programme has been laid out for the construction of Feeder roads to the Trunk road and to the Railway. The Railway line itself is being extended to join the Marwar Railway system. Over this extension a sum of Rs. 79,92,515 has already been spent during the reign of the present Maharana Shri Bhupal Singhji, and this is without floating any loan.

Under the programme covering a period of ten years it is proposed that one road should join the Todgarh-Daver road *via* Amet, Sardargarh, Deogarh and the other to Neemuch passing through many important Thikanas. To the south it is hoped that beyond Kherwara a road will before long be carried on to Ahmedabad *via* Khed Brahma. Proposed roads are shown in the map facing this page.

Motor services were started after Samvat 1980. They afford great facilities to the public in travelling and in trade. Every attempt is made to extend them. The following are the places now served by the Motor:—

From—				To—
1	Udaipur	...	...	Kherwara via Rikhabdeoiji
2	Udaipur	...	...	Bhalpura (Marwar) via Gogunda.
3	Udaipur	...	...	Salumbar via Jai Samand.
4	Bhilwara	...	...	Bigod.
5	Bhilwara	...	...	Sahara.
6	Kherwara	...	...	Jawas, Pahara, Chhani, Thana, Bichalwara Balicha and Panarwa.
7	Railway station Korian	...	...	Sahara.
8	Garber Road	...	...	Charbhujaji.
9	Nimbahera	...	...	Bari Sadri
10	Baghana or Neemuch	...	...	Chhoti Sadri.
11	Sareri	...	...	Shahpura.

MUNICIPALITY.

With a view to encourage the public to take part in the Civic affairs, and to prepare them for taking interest in administrative affairs Municipalities have been established in which the public is empowered to send their representatives. Uptodate there are only five Municipalities, but it is anticipated that a few more will be established eventually.

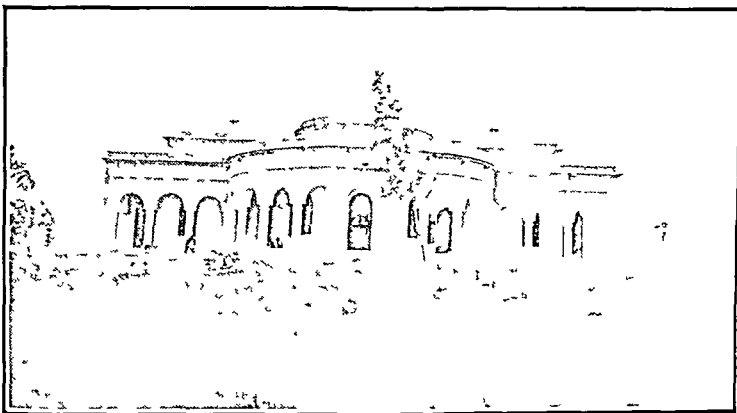
Keeping in view the City improvement a survey of the roads and lanes of the City is being done so that a regular programme for drainage and neatness can be framed and given effect to



CITY AND TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Extension and improvement of the City can only be effected by granting proper sites to the public for building purposes, but unfortunately this was not kept in view in previous years. The present Maharana Sahib has granted sites for building purposes to people on very favourable terms. Hence many new buildings have been constructed inside as well as out of the City and many are in course of construction.

At a distance of about a mile from the City a Club-house named after Col. Field, who had been for a long time a very popular Political Resident at Udaipur, has been built near the Fateh Sagar lake, and close to it a new town under the name of Fatehpura is growing up. Here the bungalows and houses are of approved design and roads are well laid down.



FIELD CLUB.

Extension of the important town of Bhulwara was undertaken and a new Mandi called Bhupal Ganj has been established, which is developing into an important trading centre.

BEGAR OR FORCED LABOUR.

Begar implies forced service without remuneration or at least with very little remuneration. It has been in vogue throughout India to which Mewar was no exception. Naturally it was unfair and cruel to the labouring classes. It has now been abolished. Keeping in view the present prices and condition of labour in the villages a scale has been fixed for every labourer. They will of course vary with the rise and fall of prices.

Schedule of wages.

Ordinary labourer, as. 3 per day in case of a male and as. 2-6 in case of a female in the village itself.

If taken to some other village to carry load they are to be paid half an anna for every mile.

Cart or camel at market rates.

Masons wages at market rate.

Kumhars should be paid for Bevda (water-pot).

Barbers, washermen and other menial servants should be paid their wages at market rates.

No grass or fuel to be taken without payment.

When provisions were purchased from shops, the shop-keepers had to give spices and tobacco free, but now the purchasers shall have to pay for them.

The District Officers should make it a point to see that none of the clerks or his servants are rude in their treatment with the Mahajans or any other person of the village.

Formerly they used to call Mahajans in their camps and extort provision at rates cheaper than the market.

Payments should be made for the cutting and carrying of fuel.

Nothing should be demanded which cannot conveniently be obtained at that place.

In short, for every work taken or things received, whether in State or by State servant, payment should be made as per market rate.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

There was no fixed and regularised scale for the grant of travelling allowances. Bills for expenses said to be actually incurred were submitted for payment and when any item was not passed objections were raised and much correspondence followed. To simplify matters rules have been framed laying down rates according to rates of pay, and where the person concerned does not receive any pay his status and the value of his Jagir form the basis.

Here is the Schedule :—

Serial number	Rate of pay per month.				Chitori in Mewar.	Kaldar in Foreign districts.	REMARKS.
	Rs	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	20	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	
2	21 to	30	...	...	0 5 0	0 10 0	
3	31 to	49	...	...	0 6 0	0 12 0	
4	50 to	74	...	...	0 8 0	1 0 0	
5	75 to	99	...	...	0 12 0	1 2 0	
6	100 to	125	...	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	
7	126 to	149	...	...	1 4 0	1 14 0	
8	150 to	174	...	...	1 8 0	2 4 0	
9	175 to	199	...	...	1 12 0	2 10 0	
10	200 to	225	...	...	2 0 0	3 0 0	
11	226 to	249	...	...	2 4 0	3 6 0	
12	250 to	299	...	...	2 8 0	3 12 0	
13	300 to	325	...	...	2 12 0	4 2 0	
14	326 to	349	...	...	3 0 0	4 8 0	
15	350 to	399	...	...	3 8 0	5 4 0	
16	400 to	449	...	...	3 12 0	5 10 0	
17	450 to	500	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	
18	Above Rs. 500		...	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	
19	Chaprasies and menials		...	...	0 2 0	0 6 0	



FINANCE.

The system of framing Budgets was first started during the reign of Maharana Sri Sajjan Singji but it was not strictly followed. The accounts were not annually adjusted and consequently no accurate statement of the income and expenditure of the year could be prepared. Since Samvat year 1980 regular budgets of income and expenditure are prepared before the commencement of the year and they receive His Highness' sanction.

Arrangements have been made to bring the accounts upto date so as to show clearly the existing financial situation. At present only one year's statements are not ready. It is hoped that even this deficiency will also be made up at an early date.

Formerly no final statement of arrears was prepared. The work is now being taken in hand with instructions that after clearing up all the accounts, all the arrears should be shown in the budget of the present year.

Formerly salaries were not regularly paid. The employees had to wait even for six months. Now payments are regular.

Here are the figures for income and expenditure of the State from the year 1978 to 1990 :—

Samvat Year.					Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1978	...	...	...	...	47,23,825 0 0	46,03,755 0 0	1,20,070 0 0
1979	...	...	...	...	51,73,875 0 0	46,90,661 0 0	4,83,214 0 0
1980	...	...	...	...	52,99,561 0 0	52,93,899 0 0	5,662 0 0
1981	...	...	...	...	55,83,823 0 0	44,52,599 0 0	11,31,224 0 0
1982	...	...	...	...	57,73,327 0 0	47,46,818 0 0	10,26,509 0 0
1983	...	...	...	...	54,65,828 0 0	50,17,748 0 0	4,48,080 0 0
1984	...	...	...	...	57,91,052 0 0	53,85,868 0 0	3,98,184 0 0
1985	...	...	...	...	66,36,729 0 0	52,65,647 0 0	12,71,082 0 0
1986	...	...	...	...	60,85,412 0 0	58,82,548 0 0	2,02,864 0 0
1987	...	...	...	...	63,13,964 0 0	71,61,792 0 0	8,47,828 0 0
1988	...	...	...	...	65,00,219 0 0	66,52,027 0 0	1,51,808 0 0
1989 Ch.	...	...	...	...	48,31,232 0 0	48,36,309 0 0	2,077 0 0
K.	...	...	...	...	20,84,565 0 0	21,09,403 0 0	24,838 0 0
1990 Ch.	...	...	...	...	47,49,969 0 0	44,97,945 0 0	2,52,022 0 0
K.	...	...	...	...	19,32,643 0 0	19,28,677 0 0	33,971 0 0

Note.—Upto the year 1983 all accounts were kept in Chitori coin. The Kaldars were accounted for at an assumed rate of exchange, viz. Re. 1 Kaldar = Re. 1½ Chitori. Owing to constant fluctuation in the rate of Kaldar and Chitori the old system of keeping the account in Chitori coin only has been given up as it did not disclose the real financial situation.

